Par. S.2.I.1.52
836

Volume I
No. 1 — 21

Monday
2nd June, 1952

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I - Questions and Answers)

CONTENTS

Members Sworn [Cols. 2—18].

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

Dated 18.11.2014

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 2nd June, 1952

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Purushotamdas Tandon (Allahabad District-West).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FOOD SUBSIDY

*337. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount of money which was given to different States as food subsidy in the years 1950-51 and 1951-52?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 26.]

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: By what percentage the prices of rationed cereals have increased as a result of the withdrawal of the food subsidy and may I know whether these increases have been uniform throughout the country?

Shri Kidwai: The other day I laid on the Table as also read out a statement regarding the rise in prices of different commodities in different districts. I would refer the hon. Member to that statement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Could the hon. Minister tell us by what amount the offtake has decreased due to the withdrawal of the food subsidy in the different States?

Shri Kidwai: I have not got the figures before me but they differ from State to State. In some States the prices have been maintained at the rates before the withdrawal of the subsidy. In other States the rise has been very small. In certain States the prices have gone up by 50 per cent. and in such States the offtake has gone down. For instance in Delhi the offtake has now been reduced to 80 per cent. of the level before the withdrawal of the subsidy.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What are the States which have reduced their demands of foodgrains as a result of the withdrawal of the subsidy?

Shri Kidwai: Not necessarily as a result of the withdrawal of the subsidy. It seems that in every State or almost in all the States locally produced grain is coming more and more into the market and therefore such States have reduced their demands.

Shri S. N. Das: Out of the total subsidies given what proportion was given to urban population and what proportion to the rural population?

Shri Kidwai: In 1951 the subsidy was confined to 22 industrial cities. Besides some subsidised coarse grains were provided at reduced rates. There was some special subsidy for Travancore-Cochin.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How is the withdrwal of the food subsidy going to affect the progress of the Grow More Food Campaign?

Shri Kidwai: Some people say that because the market price is high, perhaps it would prove an encouragement to the peasant to produce more and more.

Shri Badshah Gupta: What are the States that received the maximum subsidy and what States received the least?

Shri Kidwai: Bombay received the greatest amount and Assam received none.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What is the population that is still enjoying the benefit of the subsidy?

Shri Kidwai: The people who are purchasing imported milo are still enjoying the subsidy.

FAR EASTERN TRAVEL COMMISSION

*338. **Shri Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether any meeting of the conference of the Asian and Far Eastern Travel Commission has taken place?

(b) If so, what are the countries that participated and what were the decisions taken?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes, the first meeting of the Asian and Far Eastern Travel Commission of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations, was held in New Delhi on the 24th and 25th March 1952.

(b) Delegates and observers from the following countries attended the meeting:—

Australia, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Japan, Philippines, Viet-Nam, Burma and Thailand. The decisions taken and recommendations made at the meeting are contained in the report of the Commission a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 27.]

Shri Hukam Singh: Who was the Indian representative at this conference?

Shri L. B. Shastri: Mr. Chakravarti, Joint Secretary, Transport Ministry.

Shri Hukam Singh: Are experts put on the Commission on a regional basis or on any other grounds?

Shri L. B. Shastri: Other factors are also taken into consideration.

Shri Hukam Singh: What are the main functions of this Commission?

Shri L. B. Shastri: There are several functions like collection and dissemination of information on the present state of tourism in the countries of the region, simplification and standardisation of frontier formalities, publication of information on frontier formalities and training facilities for hotel personnel, etc.

Shri Hukam Singh: Was the report published about the deliberations of and the decisions taken by this Commission?

Shri L. B. Shastri: The report has already been laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether this Travel Commission is based on an inter-governmental level or on an unofficial level?

Shri L. B. Shastri: Various tourist organisations of Governments are represented among others on this Commission but it is more or less a non-official organisation.

"GROW MORE FOOD" CAMPAIGN

*339. **Shri Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of additional production of foodgrains for the year 1951-52 under the "Grow More Food" Campaign has been achieved; and

(b) what amount was sanctioned for the additional production for the year 1951-52 and what was actually spent?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The hon. Member may kindly refer to my reply to parts (a) and (b) of Question No. 237 on 28-5-52.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 17·82 crores was sanctioned by the Government of India as grants and loans during 1951-52. The information regarding actual expenditure will not be available till some time after 30th June, 1952, since the schemes are still in progress as explained by me in reply to Question No. 237 on the 28th May, 1952.

Shri Hukam Singh: What was the amount given as grants and what was the amount given as loans?

Shri Kidwai: Rs. 10,18,96,925 was granted as loans and Rs. 6,65,42,171 was given as grants.

Shri Hukam Singh: What was the total number of tube wells drilled this year under the Grow More Food Campaign?

Shri Kidwai: I will require notice.

Shri Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that a firm was given a contract to dig 965 tube-wells whereas during the whole year it drilled only 57?

Shri Kidwai: As I said, I will require notice about the question of how this grant was to be spent on different schemes, as also about the details.

Jonab Amjad Ali: May I know from the Government whether this Grow More Food Campaign has been a uniform success throughout the country?

Mr. Speaker: That will be more or less a matter of opinion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What were the main methods employed for the Grow More Food Campaign this year?

Mr. Speaker: Main methods?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes, for example tube-wells, etc.

Shri Kidwai: I think the hon. Member wants to know what were the main methods employed in this Grow More Food Campaign during the last year. I think most of the money was to be spent in providing irrigation water in places where water was not available.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether electricity will be supplied in the sourthern Districts of Madras where now electricity is not given by the Government of Madras for irrigation purposes?

Shri Kidwai: That depends upon the availability of electricity and the decision of the Madras Government.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the integrated plan of growing more food along with more jute is now abandoned and a new scheme formulated by the hon. Minister?

Shri Kidwai: Sir, this question was about the money advanced to the different States for the Grow More Food Campaign, and I have given a reply to that.

श्री जांगड़े : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आन्दोलन के बहाने मालगुजारों ने जंगलों को बरबाद कर दिया है और उन जंगलों को बरबाद करने के बाद उस में काश्त कुछ भी नहीं करते हैं।

[**Shri Jangde:** Will the hon. Minister please state whether it is a fact that under cover of the "Grow More Food Campaign", the Zamindars have destroyed forests and have done no cultivation there afterwards?]

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I don't think it arises out of this question.

Shri Hukam Singh: What actual incentive besides giving grants and loans was given to the actual cultivator to grow more food?

Shri Kidwai: His desire to increase his income is always an incentive.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the specific steps taken for that.

Shri Kidwai: He was helped in bringing new land under cultivation.

MUKERIAN-PATHANKOT RAILWAY LINE

*340. **Shri Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total capital expenditure incurred in the construction of Mukerian-Panthankot Railway line in the Punjab?

(b) Is it proposed to run any fast train also on this track for passengers bound for Kashmir?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) The construction of Mukerian-Pathankot line is estimated to cost Rs. 3·77 crores approximately. Of this, a sum of Rs. 2·67 crores was spent upto 31st December 1951.

(b) Kashmir Mail between Delhi and Pathankot runs *via* this route.

Shri Hukam Singh: Is it any part of the railway line that remains to be constructed, or is it only the construction of railway stations and other amenities that remains to be provided?

Shri L. B. Shastri: I shall require notice.

Shri Hukam Singh: What volume of mileage shall be saved by the traveller by taking this route?

Shri L. B. Shastri: I want notice.

CHINESE PADDY

*341. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether a proposal is under consideration to try the cultivation of different varieties of Chinese paddy in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Yes.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the States where Chinese paddy is going to be tried out this year?

Shri Kidwai: It is being tried in many States such as Kashmir, Bombay,

Madras, Bihar, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Mysore and Delhi.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know what has been the average yield of Chinese paddy compared to our indigenous paddy?

Shri Kidwai: It is still under experiment, but some varieties have been found to give better yields than the local seeds. A variety of seed has been experimented in Bihar which is now being distributed to cultivators. About others further experiments are going on and after some time results will be available.

Shri S. N. Das: What are the specialities of this Chinese paddy?

Shri Kidwai: There are different varieties under experiment and it is said that when introduced in India the yield will be more per acre.

सेठ गोविंद दास : इसका तजुर्बा सरकारी फ़ार्मों में कहां कहां किया गया है और कहां कहां के किसानों को यह बांटा गया है ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** Which are the places where such experiments have been carried out on Government farms and where has it been distributed among the *kisans* for cultivation?]

श्री किदवई : मैं ने अभी स्टेट्स का जिक्र किया कि जहां सरकारी फ़ार्मों में तजुर्बा किया गया है और बाज बाज जगह खुसूसन बिहार में ऐसा तजुर्बा हो चुका है और किसानों में सीड बांटा जा रहा है ।

[**Shri Kidwai:** I have just mentioned the States where these experiments have been carried out on Government farms. At some places—particularly in Bihar—these have been completed and the seeds are being distributed among the *kisans*.]

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

*342. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains arrivals in India from abroad since 1st January, 1952; and

(b) the total quantity of internal procurement of foodgrains during the same period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) 21·6 lakh tons of foodgrains arrived in India from abroad during the period 1-1-52 to 15-5-52.

(b) For the period 1-1-52 to 17-5-52, 22·9 lakh tons of foodgrains were procured internally in India.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the quantity of foodgrains imported as also the quantity of internal procurement during the corresponding period of 1951?

Shri Kidwai: The figures for 1951 are not available—if the hon. Member wants the information he may table a separate question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know what are the reasons which led to the decline of internal procurement of foodgrains this year?

Shri Kidwai: This year the procurement has not declined.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि अभी तक बाहर से जो अनाज यहां आया है और जो स्टेट्स में संग्रह किया गया है उस में से सैंट्रल रिजर्व में कितना अनाज रखा गया है ?

[**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** May I know the total quantity retained in the Central Reserve out of the foodgrains importd from abroad or procured from the various States?]

श्री किदवई : सिवाय इसके कि राशनिंग एरिया में जो माहवार खर्च होता है बाक़ी सब रिजर्व में है ।

[**Shri Kidwai:** Barring the quantity required for consumption every month in the rationed areas, the rest is kept in the Central Reserve.]

Dr. Jaisoorya: What is the proportion of procurement to internal production?

Shri Kidwai: It varies from State to State. Some States like Bombay and Madras have got more effective and efficient machinery for procurement...

Dr. Jaisoorya: All-India average?

Shri Kidwai: In other States where the machinery is not so effective the procurement is less in proportion to the local production.

Mr. Speaker: Can he give the all-India average?

Shri Kidwai: I am afraid it is not possible.

RAILWAY LINES IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE

*343. **Shri Velayudhan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lines for the proposed Railways in the Travancore-Cochin State are finally fixed; and

(b) whether the construction work will start immediately?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) The construction of the Quilon-Ernakulam Railway has been approved of.

(b) Arrangements are being made to carry out the final location survey first. Construction will be taken in hand, after the alignment has been finalised and estimate sanctioned.

Shri Velayudhan: With regard to part (a) of my question, may I know whether the survey work is finished or not?

Shri L. B. Shastri: The preliminary part of it has been finished but the final survey will take some time more.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know when the actual construction will begin?

Shri L. B. Shastri: During 1952-53, we expect.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the materials required for the construction of this railway have been ordered?

Shri L. B. Shastri: I do not know if the actual order has been placed, but in any case there will be no difficulty in getting the necessary materials.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether the contemplated line will pass through the coastal belt or will be through central Travancore.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I require notice.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know which are the works that are expected to be completed with the funds already allotted in the Budget this year?

Mr. Speaker: That is a much wider question. This question refers to the Travancore-Cochin State only.

Shri P. T. Chacko: No, Sir. I am asking in respect of the Quilon-Ernakulam Railway only, what are the works that are expected to be completed, with the funds already provided for in the Budget this year.

Shri L. B. Shastri: The funds allotted are for the preliminary survey work only. The estimated total cost will come to Rs. 8 crores and 23 lakhs. Thus, the provision in the Budget is only for the preliminary and final surveys.

Shri Velayudhan: What is the reason for this two-year delay even in conducting the survey? How long more will it take?

Shri L. B. Shastri: As I told the hon. Member everything has been completed. The only thing that remains to be done is the final location survey. This year this will be done and construction will commence thereafter.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question.

EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL STAFF (RECRUITMENT)

*344. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure followed for the appointment of extra departmental staff to man the village post offices;

(b) what is the total number of persons appointed in the various categories of staff during 1951-52 giving circle-wise figures; and

(c) whether applications were invited for the above mentioned appointments and whether any examinations were held by any authority?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The Extra Departmental Staff are selected ordinarily from amongst the local residents of the village where they are proposed to be employed. Generally the men are engaged either by inviting applications or through District or Village authorities. Persons with independent means, such as Government pensioners, teachers etc. are selected.

(b) The total number of Extra Departmental staff appointed during 1951-52 in the circles is as follows:—

Name of Circle	Number of Officials
Assam ...	280
Bombay ...	1,050
Calcutta ...	1,581
Delhi ...	35
Central Circle ...	702
Bihar ...	1,887
Madras ...	3,990
Orissa ...	297
Uttar Pradesh ...	789
Punjab ...	557
Hyderabad ...	848

Information regarding their disribution into various categories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In some cases applications were invited. No examinations are held for recruitment of Extra Departmental Staff.

Shri S. N. Das: When these extra departmental post offices are raised to the status of sub-post offices, may I know whether the services of the persons working in them are continued, or are they discharged?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The postmasters are appointed from the departmental cadre. As regards other staff, they are generally absorbed.

Shri S. N. Das: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to the prevalence of certain varieties of illegal gratification that is generally taken in making appointments to these posts?

Mr. Speaker: Illegal gratification?

Shri S. N. Das: Yes, Sir.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has not come to my notice. If my hon. friend gives any specific instance, I shall look into it.

Shri S. N. Das: In making appointments to general posts, may I know whether the experience gained by these workers is given any special consideration when they apply for these posts?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The appointment of superior staff is made by open competition and these men are free to take part in that competition. If they succeed, they are appointed.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: What is the pay scale of these extra departmental staff?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have said, only those persons who have some independent means of livelihood are appointed for these extra departmental jobs. They are not expected to devote their whole time to this work. At the most, they work for only five hours, but generally they put in two to three hours work per day. The allowances they are given are as follows: branch postmasters—from Rs. 10 to 25; departmental sub-postmasters—up to Rs. 40. Extra departmental sub-postmasters get a dearness allowance of Rs. 25 and other extra departmental employees get Rs. 10.

Shri N. T. Das: May I know the percentage of scheduled caste people who have been appointed to these posts?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Separate notice will be necessary.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): Sir, this machine amplifier has become a torture to me. I do not know if I have merited it. It is shouting. I suggest that it may be put in the front bench, so that Dr. Katju may also have his share of the noise!

Mr. Speaker: I think he wants to invite my attention to the fact that there is a good deal of talk in the Ministerial benches, which may disturb the House.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Especially on the second bench.

Mr. Speaker: I have been noticing it in all benches.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know why these people are put in the category of "extra departmental" staff? Is it because they are not permanent? Is there any security of service for them?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has already stated that these people have other means of livelihood and are taken only as part-time workers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then they are not permanent staff.

Mr. Speaker: They are on the Staff, but they are part-time workers.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have said that this category is appointed from retired government servants—pensioners, teachers and persons who have some independent means of livelihood.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

TRACTORS (CENSUS)

*345. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any census of tractors used for agricultural purposes in different States was taken;

(b) if so, when and how many were owned by private persons; and

(c) the varieties of tractors used?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). In 1951. Data from all States have not yet become available. The available data are placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 28.]

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister stated that the census was taken in 1951, but in the statement I find no mention of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. May I know the reason?

Shri Kidwai: The census took place all right, but these States failed to send in their returns in spite of reminders.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the use of tractors has helped the Grow More Food Campaign and how far it has added to the unemployment in the country on the agricultural side?

Shri Kidwai: These tractors are used to bring new land under cultivation and therefore there is no question of making those who are employed unemployed. As to how far the tractor operations have been effective, I require time to give an answer and I do not want to reply on the basis of what I hear from others.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Can the hon. Minister please tell us the number of tractors that has been imported both by the State Governments and by the Central Government?

Shri Kidwai: I think most of the State Governments get their tractors through the Central Government. In the statement laid on the Table the hon. Member will find the number of tractors owned by each State.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the varieties of tractors that have been imported by the Central Tractor Organisation?

Shri Kidwai: That is also in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Shri N. S. Nair: May I know, Sir, whether Government are aware that introduction of tractor tilling has taken away the food of hundreds of thousands of original tillers of soil who were using bullocks and consequently it has led to the deterioration in the cattle manure position in the country?

Shri Kidwai: It is a matter of opinion. If more land is to be brought under cultivation—whether it is Grow More Food or Grow More Fodder—grass will have to be cut away and cattle will be deprived of that particular grass.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know, Sir, what are the countries from which tractors are imported and whether any tractors are imported from U.S.S.R. or not?

Shri Kidwai: The varieties of tractors that have been imported are mentioned in the statement laid on the Table. As to their origin I will require notice.

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

*346. **Kumari Annie Mascarene:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether Government have allotted any amounts for the development of fisheries in Travancore-Cochin State during the years 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53?

(b) What are the amounts allotted?

(c) Have Government made any enquiries with regard to the amounts thus allotted and the way they are spent?

(d) Have Government received any report from the said State Government with regard to the expenditure?

(e) Have Government given any financial aid to West Coast fisheries in Travancore-Cochin State?

(f) If so, what are the amounts?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). Yes. A grant of Rs. 38,353 was sanctioned in 1948-49 to finance an Esturaine Fish Culture Station at Ayiramthengu, a Deep Sea Fishing Station, construction of model fish curing yards and the setting up of a Chemistry Section. No grants were asked for during 1949-50, 1950-51 and

1952-53. In 1951-52, a grant of Rs. 35,000 being half the estimated expenditure on a fish curing scheme, was sanctioned.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the terms of these grants, reports have been received in respect of the schemes sanctioned in 1948-49. On the basis of the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government on these schemes, they are eligible to a subsidy of Rs. 7,000 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 38,353. In the case of the schemes sanctioned in 1951-52, similar reports are awaited.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether Government has received any complaint with regard to the West Coast fisheries?

Shri Kidwai: I do not know if the Department has received any; but none has been brought to my notice.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the money that was allotted and not paid will be given to the Department hereafter?

Shri Kidwai: As I have said reports have been received in respect of the schemes sanctioned. On the basis of the actual expenditure incurred they will be eligible to subsidies.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether Government has asked any enquiries to be made into these matters?

Shri Kidwai: I am not aware of it.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether Government have taken any steps for restocking of suitable varieties of fish?

Shri Kidwai: The Fisheries Department has been functioning for years. I have not yet been able to acquaint myself with all its activities. On any specific point that the hon. Member wants to know he can put a question.

Long Staple Cotton

*347. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what steps have Government taken during the last two years for the encouragement of the cultivation of long staple cotton in India?

(b) What is the acreage in which long staple cotton has been cultivated during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 in the different cotton growing States?

(c) What acreage out of this is irrigated?

(d) What is the production per acre in each case?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The Government of India in conjunction with the Indian Central Cotton Committee have taken the following steps for the encourgement of long staple cotton (*i.e.*, 7/8" and above) during the last two years:—

(i) Financing of seed multiplication and distribution schemes for the spread of long staple cotton evolved as a result of research;

(ii) Fixing of higher price for such cottons;

(iii) keeping of some of the recently evolved improved types out of price control;

(iv) allowing of special premia for certain varieties; and

(v) allowing of premia for yarn spun from such long staple cottons and utilised in the manufacture of cloth.

(b) The figures of acreage under long staple cotton during 1950-51 are:

Bombay . . .	12,15,000 acres.
Madras . . .	3,69,000 acres.
Madhya Pradesh .	4,75,000 acres.
Punjab & Pepsu	5,000 acres.
Hyderabad . .	9,40,000 acres.
Mysore . . .	39,000 acres.

Information for 1951-52 is not yet available. It will be placed on the Table of the House as soos as possible.

(c) Information is not available at present. It will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(d) Average production per acre during 1950-51 was about 80 lbs. Information for 1951-52 will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it proposed to encourage irrigated cotton more and more and if so is any special assistance being given to cultivators for cultivating cotton by irrigation?

Shri Kidwai: Irrigation water is being arranged in all the States wherever it is essential for more and more production. As to any special schemes, I would require notice.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Is Government aware of the fact that purchase of long staple cotton produced in Hissar and Rohtak district was suspended by buyers. If so, what were the reasons?

Shri Kidwai: I am not aware of this.

Shri Beli Ram Das: What steps, if any, has been taken by Government to introduce long staple cotton seeds in the state of Assam, particularly in Gharo hill districts where cotton is grown in abundance?

Shri Kidwai: The figures of acreage that I have given do not include Assam. Perhaps Assam climate is not suitable for the cultivation of cotton. I will enquire into it.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the hon. Minister aware of the complaints of growers of long staple cotton that they are not getting proper prices?

Shri Kidwai: That is always the complaint of the producer.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know the varieties of cotton that are included in the list of long staple cotton?

Shri Kidwai: I have not yet become a cotton expert.

Kharif CROPS

*348. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the position regarding *kharif* food crops in 1951-52 as reported by various State Governments?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): A statement giving available information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 29.]

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The statement gives reports from fourteen States, four out of which mention damage due to floods as well as drought. May I know if there has been any calculation to find out what is the loss on account of floods and what is the loss on account of drought?

Shri Kidwai: I will be able to supply the details if the hon. Member gives notice.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I suggest, Sir, that along with question No. 349, question No. 351 which relates to the same subject may also be taken?

Mr. Speaker: Will it be convenient for the hon. Minister to answer both together?

Shri L. B. Shastri: Yes, Sir.

CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY

*349. **Shri P. T. Chacko:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plant at Chittaranjan has gone into actual production; and

(b) if not, when it is anticipated to commence production?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY

*351. **Shri B. R. Bhagat:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the production target of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has been maintained according to schedule and if not, why not?

(b) What steps are being taken to expedite the manufacture of locomotive parts at Chittaranjan?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) No, mainly because of the delayed delivery of certain components from Locomotive Manufacturing Co., England with whom there is a Technical Aid Agreement.

(b) There is a carefully prepared plan by which the number and range of components manufactured at Chittaranjan are increased each year. At present 70 per cent. of the parts are being manufactured and it is expected by 1954 the target of 100 per cent. manufacture will have been achieved.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know the capacity of the plants at present?

Shri L. B. Shastri: At Chittaranjan it is expected that the full single shift production target will be 120 complete locomotives plus 50 spare boilers.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I know the terms of the five year agreement entered into with the U.K. manufacturing concern and whether the measure of help rendered by them has been in accordance with the terms stipulated in that agreement?

Shri L. B. Shastri: Under the Technical Aid Agreement signed with the Locomotive Manufacturing Company of the United Kingdom they were required to supply a certain percentage of components from year to year. But they have not been able to keep up to

the target that was fixed. Therefore it became necessary for the Government to revise the target, and we now hope to get all the parts and components from the United Kingdom according to the latest agreement arrived at.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I know whether the Government of India propose to take up with the company its failure to fulfil the terms of the agreement?

Shri L. B. Shastri: The United Kingdom had their own special difficulty. The position deteriorated mainly on account of shortage of steel. The position, however, is under constant review and discussions between Locomotive Manufacturing company and Government of India.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि चित्तरंजन में अभीतक कितने इंजन बन चुके हैं, और जो इंजन बने हैं क्या वह अच्छे साबित हुए हैं ।

[**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the hon. Minister please state the total number of locomotive-engines manufactured in Chittaranjan so far and whether those already manufactured have proved to be good?]

श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री : जी हां । अभीतक २७ इंजन बन चुके हैं और वह ईस्ट इंडियन रेलवे पर अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं ।

[**Shri L. B. Shastri:** Yes, Twenty-seven engines have so far been manufactured and they are giving good service on the East Indian Railway.]

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know the extent of the loss suffered by the national exchequer due to the non-fulfilment of the agreement according to the time schedule by the United Kingdom company?

Shri L. B. Shastri: I am sorry I have not got that information.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether this factory produces any locomotive by the name of "Silver Arrow"?

Mr. Speaker: I do not see the point of the question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Government will insist upon the loss suffered by us being made good by the United Kingdom company?

Mr. Speaker: I think that question—about national loss—was put and it has been already dealt with.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know the average cost of production of each locomotive in this factory and how it compares with that of the imported one?

Shri L. B. Shastri: I shall require notice for that.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government are having a proposal to start a metallurgical industry to support the Chittaranjan workshop?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Gorwala's Report on Public Administration

*352. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether the Report on Public Administration by Shri A. D. Gorwala has now been examined by the Planning Commission and final recommendations made thereon?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for eradicating nepotism and corruption and for promoting efficiency in the administrative machinery?

(c) Has the author of the said Report been examined by the Planning Commission and have the instances cited by him been duly examined?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (c). Shri A. D. Gorwala's report on Public Administration is under examination of the Planning Commission. The Commission discussed the Report with Shri Gorwala shortly after its presentation. In its final report on the Five Year Plan it hopes to make recommendations on a number of matters connected with strengthening and improvement of administrative machinery, specially in relation to implementation of development programmes.

(b) Does not arise, but as regards prevention of corruption, the recommendations made by Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand's Committee are under active consideration.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know whether the cases of nepotism and corruption referred to by Mr. Gorwala have been examined either by the Planning Commission or by the Home Department?

Dr. Katju: I have just said that the whole question about prevention of corruption—I am not talking of nepotism, that is a different matter—has been examined in great detail by a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand. That report is being examined actively by the Home Department.

As for nepotism, I may be permitted to say that while you would prevent me from being guilty of nepotism, may I venture to add as a fellow Member that all Members of Parliament would also not be guilty of nepotism.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I want to know if the cases referred to have been examined in fact.

Mr. Speaker: Of nepotism or corruption?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Both.

Dr. Katju: I do not know whether there are any specific cases.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

*353. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the estimated requirements of food-grains for the year 1952-53; and

(b) what will be the extent of deficit?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). The Basic Plan for procurement and distribution of foodgrains is worked for the calendar year and not the financial year. The present Plan—it is revised from time to time to take into account changing conditions—provides for Government distribution of 7·65 million tons out of which 3·65 million tons that are expected to be procured internally, leaving a deficit of 4 million tons to be met by imports.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know what will be the total stock in balance at the various Government godwons at the commencement of 1952-53?

Shri Kidwai: I can supply to the hon. Member or to all hon. Members, our stock position that they require on a particular date but the figures are not with me.

Mr. Speaker: He wants notice. He has not got the figure.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know whether for 1952-53 any import programme of food grains has been fixed and what will be the extent of the grains imported from outside the country?

Shri Kidwai: That information is supplied to the House on every question day, including today.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether import of foodgrains to India by private companies will be allowed and what will be its repercussions on the prices? We have read in the newspapers that the hon. Minister is providing for foodgrains to make up deficit.

Shri Kidwai: I have stated in several places that if I find that private importers can get better terms or can secure better storage at less cost, I would consider this question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Minister is aware that in Madras certain merchants came forward saying that they would be able to import rice more favourably and why no facilities were provided for them?

Shri Kidwai: There were certain merchants in Madras who said that they can procure rice from Burma at cheaper terms, but they were not aware of the conditions in Burma. Our last agreement provided that out of the imports from Burma 250 tons will be imported by Government and 130 tons will be available to private importers and we have seen the result. While we have got at cheaper rates the exporter from Burma to India had to pay a higher rate and consequently our prices went up.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how the Minister came to form such an opinion when the claimants from Madras had knowing the conditions in Burma offered to supply rice cheaper?

Shri Kidwai: There was some reference in the Madras Assembly and I had also heard that some Madras merchants were prepared to import rice and to get an allotment of quota. The Government of India at once wrote to Madras Government that if any one is prepared to import, he should be given facilities, provided the prices were reasonable.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

*355. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, a retired Judge of the Bombay High Court, who was asked by the Government of India to enquire into the costly muddle by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in respect of the manufacture of agricultural implements, found several irregularities on the part of the three concerned Ministries?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Shri H. V. Divatia, who was appointed to enquire into the circumstances relating to the order for agricultural implements placed on an Indian firm on behalf of the Government of India, has recently submitted his report. His report is under the consideration of Government. I shall be able to supply fuller information on the subject at a later date.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: May I know when the report was submitted to the Government? How recently?

Shri Kidwai: I think it was received sometime in the third week of last month.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: How long will the consideration take?

Shri Kidwai: I do not think that it will take long because it is being sent to Home and Law Ministries for their opinion and before the close of this session, I will place the Government's considered opinion before the House.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: May I know whether action will be taken against the previous incumbents—Ministers—if they are found to be guilty of having committed irregularities?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. At this stage that question is premature.

FAMILY PLANNING

*356. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state how much money has been allotted by Government for the W. H. O. projects of population control for the year 1952-53?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): There are no W. H. O. projects of population control. The Government of India have made a lump sum provision of Rs. 3 lakhs in the budget for 1952-53 for experimental studies on family planning. A part of this provision will be used to meet the local expenses of experts who have come in connection with these schemes.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: May I know if Government consulted medical opinion in the country with regard to the suitability of Dr. Stone's method, before it was introduced.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, Sir. Medical opinion, of course, was available to us.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: What are the reactions of the medical experts?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Favourable.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether the Government is aware that certain religious communities are very much opposed to any sort of family planning?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Government is aware that there is a controversy on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: That is rather giving an opinion. Next question.

RE-GROUPING OF RAILWAYS (RETRENCHMENT)

*357. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any retrenchment of railway personnel has resulted from the regrouping of Railways; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether alternate employment is being provided for the affected staff?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: Is there likely to any potential threat of unemployment?

Shri L. B. Shastri: No. I do not think so.

Shri Nambiar : May I know whether by transfer of persons and by increasing the work load under this regrouping system, retrenchment is possible?

Shri L. B. Shastri: So far as these Railways—the North Western and North Eastern Railways—are concerned, the House is aware that an assurance was given that no retrenchment will take place.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY LINES IN SARAN-SONEPUR

*358. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether there is any scheme of expansion of railway lines or construction of new ones in the district of Saran (Bihar) under the O. T. R. (now the N. E. Railway) and the district of Sonepur?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what progress has been made towards its execution?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) and (b). There is no scheme of expansion of railway lines or construction of new ones in the district of Saran (Bihar) under the N.E. Railway except a small portion of the Railway project, Chakia-Alwalia-Sidhwalia, which passes through the district of Saran. The main feature of this project is the bridging of the river Gandak, for which two sites are under investigation, one at Bagaha and the other at Sidhwalia. Further consideration of this project has been held up for the present pending finalisation of the bridge site.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if there is another project also for running a new line from Taawe-Kateye to Bhatni?

Shri L. B. Shastri: No such line is under consideration.

Short Notice Question and Answer

Mr. Speaker: Short Notice Question; Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are a few other questions on the same subject by other hon. Members. Naturally, they have to be disallowed as being repetitions. But, I propose to give every one of them a chance to put supplementary questions. He may put his question now.

RIOTS IN DELHI ON 26TH MAY, 1952

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that riots occurred in Delhi on Monday, the 26th May, 1952;

(b) the number of persons injured in those riots;

(c) the number of persons arrested; and

(d) whether tension still exists?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Sir, with your permission, may I read a statement in reply, covering practically all the questions that have been put.

On the 6th of May this year, the Registrar of Marriages, Delhi, received a notice signed by one Sikandar Bakht of his intended marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1872, with a girl of the name of Raj Sharma. In the notice the age of the bridegroom was stated to be 33 years and that of the bride 22. No objection to the marriage was received during the period of 14 days specified in the Act and the date of the marriage was fixed for the evening of the 24th May, 1952; at the Constitution Club, New Delhi. At 3 o'clock in the evening of the 24th, the father of the girl, Ram Narain, presented an objection to the Registrar on three grounds:—

(i) that the girl was below 20 years of age and that his consent had not been obtained;

(ii) that, as she was a Hindu by religion and Sikandar Bakht a Muslim, the marriage could not be celebrated under the Act, and

(iii) that the 14 days' notice prescribed under the Act had not been given.

The Registrar rejected this application on the grounds that the required notice had been given, that a period of 14 days within which objection could be taken had expired on the 21st of May, that the notice of marriage said that the age of the girl was 22 years and that both the parties had declared that they professed no religion. Thereafter Ram Narain approached the Court of the Senior Subordinate Judge, Delhi, and obtained a temporary injunction restraining Sikandar Bakht and Raj Sharma from solemnising their marriage till the 26th of May. Intimation of this injunction was received later in the day by the District Registrar.

2. In the meanwhile, a certain amount of publicity had been given to the proposed marriage and there was some degree of tension in the city. When the parties to the marriage appeared at the Constitution Club, there was a demonstration by a number of persons including the father and the brother of the bride. The injunction of the Court having been served on Sikandar Bakht, the marriage ceremony was not performed and indeed

the Registrar himself was not present as he had already received intimation of the injunction. The guests and the demonstrators all dispersed and no other event of any importance took place on the evening of the 24th.

3. On the 25th, there was increasing tension in the city. A public meeting was held in the Dewan Hall where speeches were made which had the result of causing excitement in the audience. The audience, towards the end of the meeting, formed itself into a procession in the city and made demonstrations before the Congress Office and the residence of Mrs. Subhadra Joshi who was the hostess at the reception arranged on the 24th.

4. It was known in the city that the question of issuing an injunction would be heard by the court on the 26th. Small parties of men from different parts of the city gathered within the court compound from early hours. There was much excitement in the crowd and they smashed a few window panes of the court room and snatched and burnt caps popularly known as Gandhi caps. In view of the fact that the demonstrators were mixed up with a number of litigants who were present for legitimate purpose and of the fact that the violence soon spent itself out, the local authorities decided not to use force to disperse the crowd. The court passed an order granting an injunction till the 9th of June and asking the defendants to appear and show cause on that day why the injunction should not be made absolute till the disposal of the suit. After the court passed this order, the crowd broke up and dispersed through the City in small parties. In the meanwhile, the riot scheme had been introduced all over the city and police parties were out. Nevertheless, stray assaults occurred resulting in minor injuries to seven Muslims and serious injuries to two, of which, I deeply regret to say, one has since proved fatal. The situation was soon brought under control and there were no incidents after 1.00 o'clock on that date. The Mahasabha and Jan Sangh leaders then announced a public meeting on the Gandhi Ground for the afternoon. In view of the tension in the city and the fact that two persons had already been seriously injured the local authorities banned the public meeting. The meeting was, however, held in the Dewan Hall. The speeches made in this meeting again had the effect of rousing a great deal of excitement in the audience gathered inside and outside the Hall. After the meeting was over, the people assembled there wanted to go out in procession but the police made repeated lathi charges to disperse them; the crowd was successfully broken up and no incident happened during the night. In order, however, that the situation may not deteriorate any further, the Delhi authorities decided that the persons who delivered objectionable speeches in Delhi on the 25th and the 26th should be detained under the Preventive Detention Act. This was done in the early hours of the 27th morning.

5. I should add here that there was a large scale *hartal* in the city on the 26th; not all of it was spontaneous and intimidation had been resorted to in several places. Also, on the afternoon of the 26th, the Chief Minister of Delhi and Shri Onkar Nath, a Member of Parliament, who were trying to pacify a crowd, were injured by brickbats, and the car in which they were travelling suffered considerable damage.

6. Altogether, eleven persons were detained under the Preventive Detention Act and 21 arrested under the ordinary law. As the House is possibly aware, all persons detained under the Preventive Detention Act were released on the afternoon of the 30th. The law will be allowed to take its course in regard to the other persons.

7. Raj Sharma who had gone out of Delhi, returned on the morning of the 31st and has been restored to and is now staying with her relatives.

8. Tension in the city has very considerably abated and life is now quite normal. I hope that the issues raised by this case— issues, which I know, have given rise to excitement will be settled in a normal way and public peace will no more be disturbed, and there will be no further resort to violence or intimidation.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know in what capacity Mrs. Subhadra Joshi was playing the part of a hostess about which the hon. Minister has just referred, whether she was related to the bride or the bridegroom or she has adopted any or both of them?

Dr. Katju: So far as I know, Mrs. Subhadra Joshi was doing that entirely in her private capacity. You had better ask her.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, the names of the relatives to whom Kumari Raj Sharma has been restored?

Dr. Katju: Her aunt and her brothers. Because there is considerable fear—she herself said so, that she was afraid of violence—she went to the Deputy Commissioner and said so—therefore the Deputy Commissioner has arranged for her stay in a house where Police protection has been provided to her. Her aunt is living with her. Her brothers are allowed access to her. Her father, everybody who is related to her, is allowed access to her and she is perfectly free.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister is aware of the place where Kumari Raj Sharma was staying before 31st May?

Dr. Katju: I have no knowledge.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether persons having connections with the Delhi State Government and Congress were in any way connected with the events which led to the riots?

Mr. Speaker: We are not going into these things. It is a matter perhaps for judicial enquiry.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, the number of M.L.As. and M.Ps. who were arrested last week in connection with these riots?

Dr. Katju: Who were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Whatever may be the Act.

Dr. Katju: One colleague of ours in this House and one Member of the Delhi Legislative Assembly, if I am not mistaken.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, in what way they were related with the riots?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member will remember that legal proceedings are pending in respect of the other people and there is a Privileges Committee of the House which is sitting and making enquiries into the matter. It would not be proper to anticipate certain things or to suggest certain things at this stage and thereby indirectly influence the deliberations of the Privileges Committee.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know, Sir, why the Police was drafted into the Constitution Club before the celebration was actually going to take place?

Dr. Katju: I suppose they must have gone there in the ordinary course of their duties to see nothing unfortunate happened.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What was the number of them?

Dr. Katju: I have no precise knowledge at the moment. Maybe 50, maybe 100. I do not know.

श्री एम० एच० रहमान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पच्चीस तारीख को जब दीवान हाल में इश्तियाल अंगेज़ तक़रीरें की गई और वहां से एक हुजूम मुश्तैल होकर लाल कुंआ की तरफ़ गया और इस ने दो तीन आदमियों की पीटा और वहां के अस्पताल के क़रीब मिट्टी के बर्तनों की जो दुकान थी उस को तोड़ा फोड़ा और छब्बीस तारीख़ की सुबह को दस, पन्द्रह, बीस आदमियों की शक्ल में शहर में घूम घूम कर हड़ताल कराने की कोशिश की और इस बात की कोशिश की दुपहर को सब को कोर्ट में चलना चाहिये । इन तमाम वाक़यात के बाद भी पुलिस का ऐसा नाक़िस इन्तज़ाम क्यों रहा कि एक आदमी जान से मार डाला गया और बहुत काफ़ी लोग जख्मी हुए ?

[**Shri M. H. Rahman:** Inflammatory speeches were delivered on the 25th in Dewan Hall wherefrom an excited crowd then marched out towards Lal Kuan, beating several persons on the way, breaking all the earthen pots in a shop near the hospital. On the morning of the 26th, groups of 10 to 15 persons were found roaming about the city asking the people to observe *Hartal* for the day. They were persuading them in the afternoon to march towards the Court. May I know why despite all these happenings, the police arrangements were so inadequate as to result in the death of one person and injuries to so many others?

Dr. Katju: Do you permit this question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: The question is, of course, accompanied by long preamble. His question is: why did not the Police take strong action in the beginning?

डा० काटजू : जैसा मैं ने अपने जवाब में अर्ज़ किया है पुलिस ने जहां तक उस से बन पड़ा हत्तीउल इमकान कोशिश की । मगर मेहरबानी

करके आप याद रक्खें कि देहली में अब कोई बारह लाख या तेरह लाख की आबादी है और पुलिस की तादाद कुछ ज्यादा नहीं है और इस बात का भरोसा है कि यहां के जो नागरिक हैं वह जरा ऐहितयात और सब्र और अक्ल से काम लेंगे। लेकिन अगर वह खुद ही पागल हो जांय तो कोई पुलिस भले ही बाद में उन को चेक कर सके मगर पहले नहीं कर सकती। पुलिस ने अमन कायम रखने के लिये हत्तीउलइमकान कोशिश की और रायट स्कीम भी लगा दी।

[**Dr. Katju:** As stated in my reply, the police did what they could to bring the situation under control. You are, however, to bear in mind that the total population of Delhi at present is well in the neighbourhood of twelve to thirteen lacs of people, compared to which the police strength is quite inadequate. We trust the citizens of this city to behave with caution, patience and wisdom. Should they, however, choose to go crazy, no police force would be able to check them before anything happens. They can control people only afterwards. In the present case the police have done their best to preserve peace and they even enforced the riot scheme.]

श्री एम० एच० रहमान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप को मालूम होगा कि मुसलमान मजहब के एतबार से इस तरह की सिविल मैरिज को पसन्द नहीं करते और उस को जायज नहीं समझते तो फिर ऐसी सूरत में मुसलमान अवाम के साथ ऐसी कार्रवाई क्यों की गई और क्या आपने यह तहक़ीक़ात की कि यह जो उन के साथ सलूक किया गया वह किस तहरीक का नतीजा है ?

[**Shri M. H. Rahman:** The hon. Minister is aware that Muslims do not favour a civil marriage of that kind, from their religious point, of view. They do not hold it as lawful. May I know why then the Muslim masses were subjected to such a treatment and whether the hon. Minister has conducted investigations to find out if there was some organised movement behind all that.]

डा० काटजू : इस बात का जवाब देना मुश्किल होता है और आप इस को ज्यादा समझ सकते हैं, इस वास्ते कि जहां कोई मामला फ़िरकेवाराना शक्ल अख्तियार कर लेता है तो ऐसे लोग जिन्होंने कि कुछ भी नहीं किया होता है, क्या हिन्दु और क्या मुसलमान इन पर बेजा हमले होते हैं, हलांकि यह चीज़ बिल्कुल नाक़िस है।

[**Dr. Katju:** It is difficult to reply to that question. You can easily guess the reasons yourself. Whenever any issue is given a communal complexion, innocent persons, irrespective of their being Hindu or Muslim, are subjected to unwarranted attacks. It is extremely reprehensible, no doubt.]

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether the bridegroom was previously married?

Mr. Speaker: All these questions are irrelevant, absolutely irrelevan . The House will now proceed to the next item. I find a number of hon. Members standing for one question more. It has been sufficiently dealt with so far as information goes. We are not here for purposes of knowing the details of the marriage or its merits.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: May I know, Sir, who is paying for the occupation of the bungalow as the bungalow was requisitioned by the Deputy Commissioner, and who is paying for the Police protection of the individual? Under the law there should be compensation for it.

Dr. Katju: The Police is, both under the law and morally, bound to extend protection to every citizen irrespective of religion, sex or creed. As for the rent of the house, I have no knowledge at present.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not permit any questions now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tapioca

*350. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is the food value of Tapioca and in what parts of India is it used as food?

(b) In what States is it produced and what is the approximate acreage under cultivation at present?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Tapioca contains about 38·7 per cent. Carbohydrates, 0·7 per cent. protein, 0·2 per cent. fat, 1 per cent. minerals, and moisture 59·4 per cent. Its calorific value per ounce is 45 and it is deficient in vitamins.

It is mainly used as a supplementary food in Travancore and the Malabar district of Madras.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 30.]

TELEGRAPH STATIONS FOR SUB-DISTRICT OF SAHARSA

*354. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar and some public organisations of Bihar had requested the Government of India for opening of telegraph stations at Garpatgani, Pratapganj and Basarpatty in the sub-district of Saharsa?

(b) Is it a fact that the Government of Bihar had also undertaken to meet the deficit, if any, in running the aforesaid Telegraph Offices?

(c) Is it a fact that the Government of India also accepted the proposal and sanctioned their opening?

(d) If so, do Government propose to state the reasons why those telegraph offices have not so far been opened?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). Yes.

(d) Due to shortage of funds and stores the works could not be completed. It is expected that the offices will be opened in about four months.

POST OFFICES IN ORISSA

*359. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices of all nomenclatures in each district of the State of Orissa;

(b) whether all the Post Offices are located in Government buildings; and

(c) if any Post Offices are located in the private buildings, the annual rent paid therefor?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 31.]

(b) No.

(c) The total annual rent paid for post offices in Orissa located in rented buildings is Rs. 34.607/3/-.

KHOWANG-NUMALIGARH NATIONAL HIGHWAY

*360. **Shri Beli Ram Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state what proportion of National Highways falls within the State of Assam?

(b) Are Government aware that the portion of the National Highway within the State of Assam from Khowang to Numaligarh, about 100 miles, has been damaged by the last great earthquake and that no steps have been taken to repair this portion of this road?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) About six per cent.

(b) So far as I am aware, this section was not damaged by the great earthquake of 1950; and there is no indication that it is not being adequately maintained.

SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT

*361. **Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred per year from the year 1947 on the Special Police Establishment of the Government of India; and

(b) the total fines realised in cases which were investigated into by the said Establishment?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 32.]

डाक घर

*३६२. **श्री आर० एस० तिवारी :** क्या संचरण मंत्री उन बड़े और छोटे नये डाकघरों की संख्या बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे, जो पिछले वर्ष सारे भारत में खोले गये ?

POST OFFICES

[*362. **Shri R. S. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of new post-offices, big and small, opened throughout India during the last year?]

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sub Offices .97 Branch Offices 5,192.

BOBBILI-SALUR RAILWAY

*363. **Shri Ramaseshaiah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of Bobbili-Salur Railway line will be taken up; and

(b) whether it is proposed to provide any amount for this scheme in the Budget for 1952-53?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) During 1952-53.

(b) Yes; a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for preliminary arrangements.

PURCHASE OF FERTILIZERS

*364. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) when will Government be in a position to place on the Table a report of the investigation regarding the purchase of Fertilisers on Government account;

(b) the action so far taken against those found responsible for the irregularities committed in connection with the purchase; and

(c) why there was such delay in the conduct of these investigations?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The Police investigations in the case are still proceeding, and any premature publication of the materials is likely to prejudice the investigations. It is not possible therefore, to say when Government will be in a position to make a statement on the subject.

(b) One officer has already been dismissed from Government service after due departmental inquiry. Further investigations have been ordered against him and others connected with the purchase.

(c) There has not been any avoidable delay in this matter. Government was awaiting the Report of the Rajadhyaksha Committee and have ordered further Police investigations based on this Report.

PURCHASE OF TRACTORS

*365. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a consignment of tractors was recently ordered for by the Government of India through an Indian firm;

(b) which was the firm,

(c) whether the tractors were found suitable for our country's conditions and if not, how much loss was incurred;

(d) whether a report has been submitted to Government regarding this transaction and if so, what are the recommendations; and

(e) what action has been taken on the recommendations?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not placed orders for any consignment of tractors recently. However, since 1949, the following tractors have been procured in connection with the Land Reclamation Scheme:—

90 nos. of Allis-Chalmers tractors Model HD-19 from Pashabhai Patel and Co.. Ltd.

90 nos. of Oliver Cletrac tractors Model FDE from William Jacks and Co., Ltd.

30 nos. of Caterpiller tractors Model D-8 from Tractor and Equipment Corpn., Ltd.

30 nos. of International Harvester tractors Model TD-24 from Volkart Brothers.

(c) Every make of tractor has some special features which are found useful and some features which are disadvantageous. But, taking all relevant factors into account, all the tractors have been found suitable for our country's conditions.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

भाग ग राज्यों के लिये ट्रैक्टर

*३६६. श्री आर० एस० तिवारी: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलानेकी कृपा करेंगे :

(क) भूमि के सुधार के हेतु तकावी के आधार पर उपयोग के लिये, सरकार द्वारा भाग 'ग' राज्यों को (प्रति राज्य) अब तक कितने ट्रैक्टर मांगे दिये गये हैं, और

(ख) अब तक इन ट्रैक्टरों द्वारा कितनी भूमि का (प्रति राज्य) सुधार किया गया है ?

TRACTORS TO PART 'C' STATES

[*366. **Shri R. S. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many tractors have been given so far by Government to Part 'C' States (Statewise) on loan, for use on the *Taccavi* basis, for reclaiming land; and

(b) how much land has been reclaimed (Statewise) by these tractors so far?]

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The Central Government does not issue or loan tractors to the States. It gives grants and loans of money to enable them to give *taccavi* to cultivators for purchasing tractors or for setting up State run tractor units. The loans given for financing the grant of *taccavi* are:

Ajmer	Rs.	90,000
Bhopal	Rs.	9,00,000
Vindhya Pradesh	Rs.	2,50,000

(b) The information is not readily available. It will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR CANE

*367. **Prof. Agarwal:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total area in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh which has been diverted from the production of foodgrains to sugarcane as a result of Government's policy regarding the sale of free sugar?

(b) What steps are Government now taking to ensure that sugarcane is not grown beyond the minimum national requirements?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The Sugarcane acreages in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, which are the main sugar producing States were 24 lakhs 95 thousand and 4 lakhs 11 thousand acres respectively in 1950-51 against the estimated figures of 26 lakhs 90 thousand and 3 lakhs 54 thousand acres in 1951-52. The increase in Uttar Pradesh represents the limit of the diversion from foodgrains to sugarcane but it was due not so much to the prices paid to the cultivators for sugarcane for free market sugar as to the high prices obtainable by cultivators for *gur*.

(b) It is not possible to plan exactly that the production in a particular year should not exceed the requirements of that year, for while the acreage can be regulated, the yield depends on weather conditions and cannot be predicted a year in advance. *Gur* prices fell this season and that will bring about adjustment, and it is also my intention to reconsider the sugarcane prices for the next season so as to prevent maladjustment as much as possible.

PAKISTAN SPIES

*368. **Shri Dhusiya:** (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state what is the number of Pakistan spies who have so far been detected and detained in West-Bengal, Assam, Bihar and U.P. respectively?

(b) How many of them are men and how many women?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). It will not be in the public interest to answer this question.

IMPORT OF LOCOMOTIVES FROM GERMANY

*369. **Shri Vittal Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state how many locomotive engines have been received from West German firm, Krans Haffel so far out of the order placed for 135 Locomotive engines during 1951?

(b) What is the cost of each engine?

(c) Does the same compare favourably with the cost of Locomotives ordered from other foreign countries?

(d) If the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, what are the reasons that weighed with the Government to place the order?

(e) Do Government propose to lay a copy of the agreement on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) 10 'YP' Locomotives.

(b) The locomotives ordered by the Government of India from Messrs. Krauss Maffei in 1951 with the price of each is as follows:—

50 YP Class Metre Gauge	@ £ 17,850/-fob
15 ZE Class Narrow Gauge	@ £ 14,180/-fob
15 ZB Class Narrow Gauge	@ £ 11,215/-fob
5 ZF Class Narrow Gauge	@ £ 10,358/-fob.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, but arrangements will be made for the hon. Member to see a copy of the contract should he so desire.

SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO WEST BENGAL

*370. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how much quantity of foodgrains has the Government of West Bengal demanded from the Government of India for the year 1952;

(b) whether any quantity has already been allotted to the State; and

(c) what quantity of rice is going to be supplied to West Bengal during the year, 1952?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The Government of West Bengal declared a deficit of 8·55 lakh tons of foodgrains for 1952 in February, 1952.

(b) Upto May, 3·51 lakh tons of foodgrains have been actually allotted to West Bengal.

(c) This cannot be definitely stated at present.

MANGALORE-HASSAN RAILWAY LINE

*371. **Shri B. Shiva Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received urging Government to undertake the construction of the Mangalore-Hassan Railway; and

(b) whether there is any prospect of such construction being undertaken in the near future?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) The project was considered by the Central Board of Transport in January 1950 and it was decided that it should be held over for the present. The proposal can be considered only after the Central Board of Transport has approved of it.

MAJOR PORT

*372. **Shri B. Shiva Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been reached in regard to the construction of a major port on the west coast between Bombay and Cochin; and

(b) if not, when such a decision is likely to be reached?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of certain inadequacies in the report in regard to Malpe and the prevailing financial stringency, consideration of the question of the need for, and the siting of, a major port on the coast between Mormugao and Cochin has been deferred for the present. The question of undertaking a more thorough examination of the economic and engineering aspects of the project will be considered when the financial position improves. In the meantime, the Government of Madras have been advised to consider the possibility of improving the minor port of Mangalore. To this end, model experiments are being carried out in the Research Station at Poona.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S FOOD COUNCIL

*373. **Shrimati A. Kale:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is the total amount spent by Government so far for subsidising the activities of the All India Women's Food Council?

(b) How far has it helped to solve the cereal shortage in the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The amounts spent by the Government on the activities of the All-India Women's Food Council are as below:—

1950-51	Rs. 68,714-7-9
1951-52	,, 1,49,522-8-0
1952-53 (from 1st April, 1952 to 21st May, 1952)	,, 22,916-5-6
	Rs. 2,41,153-5-3

(b) The Cafetarias organised are proving very popular and every meal taken there would mean consequent saving of cereals.

LOCUSTS

*374. **Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Helicopters to help fight locusts have been purchased and if so at what cost;

(b) whether the States have so far agreed to bear any unforeseen costs to fight the locusts on the lines recommended by the expert committee; and

(c) whether anti-locust organizations have since been set up and equipped in various States to meet any emergency?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No.

(b) West Bengal, Coorg, Delhi and Bhopal have accepted liability for their shares of the cost of the co-ordinated Locust Scheme for 1952-53 recommended by the Expert Locust Committee in March, 1952. Madras and Madhya Bharat have not agreed to contribute their shares. The other States are still considering the matter.

(c) Anti-Locust Organisations already exist in almost all the States; they are being further strengthened on the recommendations of the above referred Expert Committee and Inter-State Anti-Locust Conference which met in March, 1952.

POST OFFICES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

*375. **Sofi Mohd. Akbar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of Post and Telegraph offices in different parts of Jammu and Kashmir State?

(b) How many of these have been opened during the last four years, indicating the names of places where they were opened?

(c) How many more, if any, Post and Telegraph offices are proposed to be opened in the State during the year 1952-53?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). I lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the information. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 33]

(c) No Post and Telegraph Offices are due to be opened.

RICE (REQUIREMENTS)

*376. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the total All-India requirements of rice on the consumption basis of 16 oz. *per capita* per day?

(b) Are special efforts being made to secure rice from countries like China, Thailand, Burma and the Far East to cover our production deficit and fulfil the demands of our rice-eating States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) It is only a portion of our population which is predominantly rice eating and therefore calculation of requirements at 16 oz. of rice per head for the whole population would be misleading. What the hon. Member perhaps would like to know is the amount of rice required if the rice eaters got 16 ounces per head and the mixed rice-wheat-millets eaters got the same proportion of rice on a total cereal ration of 16 oz. per head as they are used to at present. The figure would be 28 million tons.

(b) Yes.

अन्नाव-माधोगंज रेलवे-लाइन

*३७७. श्री बी० डी० त्रिपाठी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या उन्नाव-माधोगंज-बालामऊ रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण का काम हाथ में ले लिया गया है या नहीं ?

(ख) यदि निर्माण का काम पहले ही शुरू हो चुका है, तो इस में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

(ग) यदि शुरू नहीं हुआ है, तो इसके कब शुरू होने की संभावना है, और

(घ) कथित निर्माण के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगेगा और इसके कब पूरे होने की आशा है ?

UNNAO-MADHOGANJ RAILWAY LINE

[*377. **Shri V. D. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on Unnao-Madhoganj-Balamau Railway line has been taken in hand or not;

(b) if the construction work has already been started, how far it has progressed;

(c) if not, when it is likely to be started; and

(d) how much time would it take to complete the said construction and by what time it is expected to be completed?]

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) Preliminary works, such as collection of permanent way material and arrangements for supply of girders, are in hand.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The restoration is expected to be completed during 1954.

इंदौर - उज्जैन रेलवे लाइन

*३७८. श्री एन० एल० जोशी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या इंदौर से उज्जैन तक एक बड़ी (ब्रौड गेज) लाइन बिछाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

INDORE-UJJAIN RAILWAY LINE

[*378. **Shri N. L. Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether any scheme for constructing a broad gauge line from Indore to Ujjain is under the consideration of Government?]

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): Yes.

RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER RIVER BONUM

*379. **Dr. Natabar Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether on account of the weakness of the railway bridge over river Bonum between Jharsuguda and Lapanga Stations (Jharsuguda Sambalpur) branch line in the Bengal Nagpur Railway the train is forced to stop at both ends of the bridge since the year 1931; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for not repairing the railway bridge?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) It is correct, that a 'dead stop' and 5 miles per hour' speed restrictions have been in force on the Bonum bridge for some years.

(b) The traffic on the branch, in which this bridge is situated, is very light and the restrictions referred to in (a) have not unduly interfered with the traffic. However, strengthening of this bridge, along with certain other bridges on this branch, has been decided upon and is expected to be completed within the next two years.

कम्पोस्ट-खाद-योजना

*३८०. डा० सत्यवादी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कम्पोस्ट-खाद-योजना के सम्बन्ध में १९५०-५१ और १९५१-५२ वर्षों में भारत सरकार ने पंजाब सरकार को क्या सहायता दी है, और इसे किस प्रकार काम में लाया गया है ?

COMPOST MANURE SCHEME

[*380. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what aid the Government of India extended to the Punjab Government during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 in connection with the Compost Manure Scheme and how has it been utilized?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The Government of India sanctioned the following grants and loan to the Punjab Government for the development of compost production during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Year	Grant	Loan
	Rs.	Rs.
1950-51	26,000	4,00,000
1951-52	14,000	Nil

The loan was given to enable the State Government to help Municipalities to purchase trucks for the transport of refuse materials to trenching grounds and to distribute compost manure to the cultivators. The grant was given to enable State Government to subsidise excavation of trenches and to meet losses in transport.

The quantity of compost manure produced and distributed in the Punjab State during 1950-51 and 1951-52 is as follows:

Year	Production	Distribution
	Tons.	Tons
1950-51	22,02,306	12,10,740
1951-52	16,21,152	12,06,083

दिल्ली की नगरपालिकाओं का एकीकरण

*३८१. श्री ऐन० प्रभाकर : (क) क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार दिल्ली में वर्तमान नगरपालिकाओं को मिला कर एक नगर निगाम बनाने का विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि विचार कर रही है, तो क्या उसके लिये कोई विधेयक तैयार किया जा रहा है और यह कब तक सदन के सामने आ सकेगा ?

Amalgamation of Municipal Bodies in Delhi

[*381. **Shri N. Prabhakar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether Government contemplate forming a city corporation by the amalgamation of the existing municipal bodies in Delhi?

(b) If so, is any Bill being drafted for the purpose and when is it expected to come before the House?]

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). A Bill had been prepared but owing to changed circumstances in Delhi the question is now under consideration in consultation with the Delhi State Government.

Butter

52. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of butter imported into India; and

(b) the quantity of butter exported from India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Imports of butter by sea since 1948-49 have been as follows:

1948-49	252 tons
1949-50	638 ,,
1950-51	573 ,,
1951-52	897 ,,

(for 11 months April 1951 to Feb. 1952.)

(b) Since 1948-49 there have not been any exports of butter by sea from India.

Information on imports and exports of butter by land is not yet available.

Reserve Stock of Foodgrains

53. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is the quantity of reserve foodgrains at the disposal of the Government of India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Total quantity of foodgrains held in various Central Reserve Depots on 23-5-52 was 2,73,000 tons. This is in addition to about 30 lakh tons held by the State Governments.

Nadiar-Kapadvanj Railway Line

54. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to convert the narrow gauge Nadiar Kapadvanj Railway line of the Western Railway into a broad gauge Railway line and if so, when?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): There is no such proposal at present.

Darwha-Pusail Metre Gauge Line

55. **Shri G. R. Khedkar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state if it is a fact that Darwha-Pusail metre-gauge line removed in war time,

has not been replaced since then, in spite of the repeated demands from the public of the said area for the replacement of this line?

(b) Do Government propose to begin the work of replacement of this line in the year 1952?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) The question of restoration of the Darwha-Pusad line was reconsidered by the Central Board of Transport at their meeting held on 29th August 1950, but after taking into consideration all factors including demands from the public the restoration was not agreed to. The line has, therefore, not been restored.

(b) Does not arise.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (INDEX)

56. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to give the general index of agricultural production for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): 104 in 1950-51 with 1948-49 as the base. The index number for 1951-52 is not so far available since Final Estimates for 1951-52 crops are not yet ready.

POST OFFICES

57. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss sustained by Government in giving effect to the programme of opening post offices in rural as well as urban areas during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52;

(b) the total number of such post offices in each circle which have not become self-supporting; and

(c) the number of such post offices in each circle which are still being run at a loss?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a).

Loss, for 1950-51.

(i) Urban	Rs. 33,867
(ii) Rural	Rs. 17,34,583

Loss for 1951-52.

(i) Urban	Rs. 28,802
(ii) Rural ...	Rs. 19,62,770

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Name of Circle	No. of rural Post offices running at a loss, as on 1-4-1952.	No. of urban Post offices running at a loss, as on 1-4-1952.
Assam	217	18
Bombay	707	——
Bihar	1,536	——
Central	1,201	28
Delhi	17	——
Hyderabad	436	2
Madras	3,044	7
Orissa	405	4
Punjab	956	2
U. P.	2,097	13
West Bengal	659	——
TOTAL	11,305	74

AERODROMES

58. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many new aerodromes have been constructed and in which places in India since 1947 up to date (year by year);

(b) how many new aerodromes are going to be constructed in the year 1952-53;

(c) how many abolished military aerodromes were taken up and reconstructed for civil purposes since 1947; and

(d) the developments made in existing aerodromes year by year since 1947?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 10 new civil Aerodromes have been constructed by the Civil Aviation Department since 1947. Of these, 4 were constructed in Tripura State at Kailashahr, Kamalpur, Khowai and Belonia during 1950-51, and 4 in Assam at North Lakhimpur, Pasighat, Sadiya and Shella during 1951-52; the construction of one runway each at Gauhati and Mangalore has just been completed.

(b) Proposals regarding the construction of three new aerodromes are under consideration.

(c) 17.

(d) A statement showing the requisite information is attached. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 34]

CALCUTTA PORT (MECHANICAL INSTALLATIONS)

59. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of **Transport be pleased** to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mechanical installations are being provided in the port of Calcutta for handling coal and heavy mineral ores; and

(b) if so,

(i) the number of such installations;

(ii) the cost of each installation; and

(iii) when these installations are expected to be completed?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes, for handling coal.

(b) (i) One coal loading plant at No. 18 Coal Berth.

(ii) Estimated cost Rs. 35 lakhs.

(iii) The mechanical coal loading plant which is now under erection is expected to be ready for operation by September 1952 with the help of temporary loaders. The permanent loaders which will take about six months to erect are expected to be delivered in March 1953.

SUGAR

60. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total rationed quantity of crystal sugar sanctioned for each State for consumption for the years 1950 and 1951?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. (See Appendix II, annexure No. 35.]

CULTIVATION OF LAND BY MECHANICAL MEANS

61. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the acreage of cultivable land brought under cultivation by State Governments during the last four years by mechanical means?

(b) What is the acreage brought under cultivation by cultivators?

(c) Has any of the areas remained fallow after it was once cultivated and if so, how much in respect of each State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Estimates of acreage reclaimed and cultivated by mechanical means are available in respect of the areas under the Grow More Food Campaign. Such acreage during 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 was 2·7, 9·0 and 8·1 lakh acres respertively. For July 1951 to March 1952 the acreage so cultivated was 4·2 lakh acres.

(b) Not available.

(c) Not available.

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY RATIONING

62. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what was the total population in India served under (i) statutory rationing; and (ii) informal system of rationing during the years 1949, 1950 and 1951?

(b) What was the total quantity of foodgrains supplied under each system during these years?

(c) What percentage does the population under each system of rationing bear to the total population of India?

(d) What proportion do the foodgrains supplied under each of these systems bear to the total produce in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The total population in India served under statutory rationing was about 41·1 million at the end of 1949, 45·7 million at the end of 1950 and 46·8 million at the end of 1951. The population served under informal rationing was 75·5 million at the end of 1949, 78·6 million at the end of 1950 and 75·2 million at the end of 1951.

(b) The total quantity of foodgrains issued under statutory rationing was about 3·2 million tons, 3·9 million tons and 3·8 million tons during 1949, 1950 and 1951 respectively. Issues under informal rationing amounted to 3·1 million tons, 2·8 million tons and 2·9 million tons during the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 respectively.

(c) The total population under statutory rationing formed about 12·2, 12·6 and 12·9 per cent. of the total population of the country during the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 respectively. Population under informal rationing was about 20·8, 21·8 and 20·8 per cent.

of the total population of the country during the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 respectively.

(a) Foodgrains supplied under statutory rationing formed about 7·4, 8·4 and 9·0 per cent. of the total cereals production in India during the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 respectively. Issues under informal rationing formed about 7·2, 8·0 and 7·0 per cent. of the total produce in India during 1949, 1950 and 1951 respectively.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK INQUIRY COMMITTEE

63. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of starred question No. 1904 asked on the 5th March, 1951 regarding Extension of Savings Bank Facilities in all Post Offices and state what action has been taken or is being taken in the matter?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The recommendations of the Committee have been considered. Savings Bank facilities are being provided in all Post offices in rural areas as and when suitable persons are available for appointment as extra-departmental branch postmasters. Suitability of a candidate depends on his solvency and sound financial status.

SPURIOUS DRUGS

64. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the sale of spurious drugs in India, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to root out the activities of spurious drug dealers?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). Yes. The Central and State Governments are aware of the problem. The Drugs Act of 1940 is intended to prevent the manufacture and sale of spurious Drugs. The State Governments are enforcing the Drugs Act. The question of amending the Drugs Act in order to provide for more severe punishment for such offences is under consideration.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO RAYALSEEMA BY SOUTHERN RAILWAY

65. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Southern Railway Authorities have arranged to supply drinking water to the famine stricken and draught affected people in Rayalseema, and

(b) if so, on which stations water was made available to the people ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) At Giddalur, Markapur, Cumbum, Razampet, Yerraguntla, Guntakal, Narasaraopet and also at Tiruppattur and Katpadi stations.

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THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 2nd June, 1952

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-33 A.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

CLOSURE OF MILLS IN INDORE

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Mr. Gopalan which reads as under:

> "Subject: The situation arising out of the closure of mills in Indore where 25,000 workers are on strike, Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. promulgated and many workers including their leaders arrested".

In the first place, this notice is not valid inasmuch as the hon. Member has forgotten or is unaware of Rule 61. He must send a copy of the notice to the Speaker also. No notice or any copy thereof has been sent to me. I have got this original notice which was sent.....

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): Three copies of the adjournment motion were sent, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Oh, I see. Yes, yes, that is all right. Anyway, I need not look into that technicality.

On the merits, I am myself not sure about the facts. Perhaps, the hon. Minister of Labour might be able to enlighten us. But my own inclination has been that this seems to be more or less a matter for the State concerned, and also a dispute between the workers and the management as the word "strike" shows, and the matter seems to be a matter about law and order which is the concern of the State concerned. I should like to know the facts if the hon. Minister knows them, and then, if there is any point on hearing the facts from him, I shall further consider this matter.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Well, Sir, I will give you the facts. In the first place, the motion is based on incorrect information supplied to my hon. friend. There is neither a strike nor a lock-out. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members are quiet, they will be better able to hear.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I say that this motion for adjournment is based on incorrect information supplied to the hon. Member. There is neither a strike, nor a lock-out in Indore, in any of the mills there. The facts of the case are that one of the mills, the Raj Kumar Mills, closed on the 2nd of May, which is a month ago, on economic reasons, and 3,000 workers working in that mill, of course, have been thrown out of employment. These are the facts of the case. There were some demonstrations, and workers became violent and the State Government promulgated section 144 and they also arrested some leaders and some of the workers.

Since then steps have been taken under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, to refer the matter for investigation under section 15 of that Act. So, the matter at present stands at that. Therefore, I do not think there is any ground for allowing this adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid I cannot give my consent to this motion, as it has not disclosed any case of central responsibility.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO AIRCRAFT RULES

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Ministry of Communications Notifications making certain further amendments to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, under sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934:

(i) Notification No. 10-A/48-51 dated the 23rd April, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. P-12/52.]

(ii) Notification No. 10-A/8-50, dated the 31st March, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. P-13/52.]

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Katju: I introduce the Bill.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are aware that the time-limit for each Member is 15 minutes, and one hour or more for the hon. the Finance Minister for final reply. Today is the second day of the discussion.

Shri P. T. Chacko (Meenachil): The other day quite an important person here was moralizing on the virtues of not opening one's mouth in Parliament. He told me that I need not worry myself about the problems relating to my State; he also said that everything that we wanted would come to us as freedom came to us. It is that tone and the ring in that tone that I resented to. He seems to think at least that so far as we people, about ten million in my State, are concerned, freedom was a gift from somebody from somewhere else. I want to tell him that I was not the son-in-law who came wooing his daughter when he had become rich. I wish to say that we paid in full the price for the freedom which we have achieved, and also for that which we have yet to achieve.

The other day, a Deputy Minister was answering a question of mine in the House. The question was whether the Government have taken any steps to encourage the export of, and also to regain the lost market for, Indian pepper. The Deputy Minister said, "the only thing is to pray for it; there is no step which the Government can take. If the foreign demand is less, we cannot help it." I have no quarrel with his prayer. I only wish that he gets more time for praying. Nay, even the entire time for his prayers for the good of the country.

There also I recognise that ring and that tone of the voice of Imperial Delhi. He also said that he was not aware of any complaint regarding the quality of exports in that commodity. I have with me the Report of the Export Promotion Committee which clearly said that exports of such commodities should be increased, and also that the quality should be improved. But it was a report by certain people, not a report made by Ministers, and probably it may not have had any value for that Deputy Minister.

I am giving these instances because in all such cases, I recognize that tone of the voice of Imperial Delhi. I thought, that the Government of India's policy is to encourage the production and export of commodities by which we could easily earn foreign exchange. I may also be permitted here to read a portion from the Export Promotion Committee's Report. It is stated in paragraph six: "Wisdom would lie in attempting to obtain from the soil besides a certain minimum of cereals those crops which will benefit our agriculturists as well as our foreign exchange position."

Again, in paragraph eight it is stated: "It may generally be said that it is better to increase the area under such crops as will fetch a good price directly or after processing, in the export markets than merely to concentrate on increasing the area under food."

Due to geographical conditions in my State, it is not possible for us to produce sufficient food. But it is possible for us, provided proper encouragement is given, to produce much more commodities for export than what we

produce now. My hon. friend the lady Member from Trivandrum was saying the other day that our State produces almost 67 per cent. of the food we needed. I beg to submit that that information is incorrect.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): It is a matter of opinion.

Shri P. T. Chacko: The hon. the lady Member was a Minister in our State, in 1950 and if she knew that our State produced about 67 per cent. of the food which we require, I think, she could have taken steps at least to provide us with seven ounces of ration a day at least during the time she was a Minister. The fact is that we produce hardly one ounce of food per head per day, if rationed equitably. Such is the condition in my State. At the same time, we are producing commodities which are exported, mainly plantation crops, like tea, pepper, cardamom, coir, lemongrass oil, ginger, betelnuts etc. For the year 1951-52, the quantity of commodities which were exported from that State alone amounted as follows:

Coir, about Rs. 10·5 crores,

Pepper, about 20·6 crores of rupees,

Lemon-grass oil, about Rs. 1·8 crores,

Cardamom, about Rs. 1 crores.

Ginger and turmeric, about Rs. 2 crores,

Tea, a good portion of total exports worth about Rs. 94 crores.

The State is rich in its plantation crops, minerals and timber. But with all the efforts to grow more food and with all the propaganda, I wish to submit, it is impossible for us to become self-sufficient in food even in any future. So, if an equitable view of the matter is taken, my submission is that we have to be provided for. Whenever we approached the Government of India with grievances like this we used to get very good assurances. For example, as my hon. friend, Mr. Thomas, said, the Krishnamachari Committee made a recommendation that about 75 per cent. of the loss which the State incurred by the purchase and sale of foodgrains should be given as a subsidy to the State. I have gone through every page of the Budget Demands for Grants and I have not found anything provided, earmarked, as subsidy to my State. But I am glad to say that I am informed that my State will be given about three crores of rupees as subsidy from the lump sum of Rs. 15 crores provided for. But I submit the loss which the State incurs every year even this year, will be much higher than that. In the matter of food, may I submit that our housewives are not satisfied with any assurances.

Then again another instance. As regards article 371. I remember that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel himself gave us an assurance that Travancore-Cochin State would be exempted from the operation of that article. Here when a question was put by my friend, Mr. Sreekantan Nair, the Home Minister, said that he was not aware of any such assurance. He, being an eminent lawyer, could have better told us that there is no value for an assurance like this, when there is a clear provision in the Constitution regarding this matter. Such is the way in which my State is often treated.

As regards food, in 1950 we were asked to purchase food from certain States, Part A States, in India. We had to pay for the rice we purchased from Uttar Pradesh Rs. 22-2-2 per md. when the controlled price per md. was not more than Rs. 11-8-0. In our parts, this is called black-marketing, but I do not know by what name it is known in Uttar Pradesh. However, a State which is producing much of the commodities that earn foreign exchange for India is asked to purchase rice from another State much above the controlled rate. I am surprised why we were asked to do so. This year we are not allotted any rice from Uttar Pradesh, but we are allotted a good amount from Madhya Pradesh and I am told that we will have to pay about Rs. 15 per maund. I am not quite sure about it. The poor agriculturists in my State where they cultivate paddy in the Vembanad Lake six to eight feet below the water level, at great risk and cost get only Rs. ten per md.

I wish to say a word about the plantation industry. Unfortunately, many of my friends here look upon this industry with a certain amount of prejudice, probably because of the unfortunate fact that the growth of the plantation industry was coupled with the growth of colonialism here and elsewhere. But I would like to submit that excepting for tea and rubber all other plantation crops are produced by small scale growers. For example, pepper, coconut, ginger, turmeric—all these are produced by small scale growers and in the case of ginger, turmeric and such other crops even people without a bit of land are

[Shri P. T. Chacko]

producing them. Even in the case of tea and rubber, I wish to submit, instances are not rare, where the so-called estate measures only about 15 cents. Even rubber and tea are also produced in my State by very small growers.

Now, this is a very important industry. About 23 per cent. of the total export trade of India is accounted for by the plantation industry and also not less than 35 per cent. of the hard currency earnings are accounted for by the plantation industry. My only submission is that the Government of India should take more interest in the plantation industry. My friend, the hon. Mr. Basu, was stressing the need for encouraging the tea industry. He was describing the conditions of the industry in Darjeeling. The conditions are not different in Travancore-Cochin, if not worse. The entire plantation industry is facing a crisis. My submission is that the Government of India should take more interest in fostering this plantation industry. May I say, it has become a national necessity.

I have a word to say about my friends on this side, that is the opposition. It has almost become a practice by the time we were in this House, to mutually abuse—the Communists abusing Congressmen and Congressmen almost abusing Communists here. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. T. Chacko: That is exactly what is happening in the country, at least in my State. My friends the Communists are complaining about the want of freedom in this country. It is strange—I know that they want freedom to end freedom; and they want democracy to end democracy. I know the sort of freedom which they would like to have. But in spite of all that I would like to submit that mere anti-Communism will not save us. It serves no purpose. We stood for a revolution in this country and we have liberated the forces of social change.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will remember that this is an occasion for discussion on the Budget. So irrelevant political issues, however important they may be, need not be brought in and time taken.

Shri P. T. Chacko: Sir, one more minute. This is a very important matter. I am coming to the nation-building activities contemplated in the Budget during this year. I want to stress that we are going a bit slow. The forces of social change which are liberated by us are there. Supposing the Government are not utilising those forces of social change, what is to happen tomorrow? My submission is, we slow down the pace of revolution, and help anti-revolution. Governments should take care to ally themselves with the forces of social change. Otherwise they will be utilised by the Communists. My submission is that the Government should allot more money to nation-building activities and see that the revolution is completed.

Shri Khardekar (Kolhapur *cum* Satara): As the time allowed for discussion is very limited I will confine myself only to three important matters—the matter of food, the matter of defence and the matter of education. As you know, they are concerned with life, death and the progress of the country.

I am tempted to make one general remark about the Budget and that is that it is honest, it is over-cautious and it is far too careful. It lacks imagination, there is nothing to excite, nothing to make a song about unless my friend Mr. Chattopadhyaya is tempted to write a skit on it. (*An Hon. Member:* Why not a dirge?) I very much liked the remark of my friend Mr. Gopalan who said that a Government which does not feed its people has no right to be there. But although it is a very good statement, it is inclined to smell or smack of platitude, unless we are able to show effective ways and means of bringing about this particular change. A remedy was suggested by Mr. Gopalan, that we should have one-third instead of one-half of the Budget for Defence I think it is a suggestion bordering almost on irresponsibility.

I come now directly to the food question. The Finance Minister has stated, perhaps due to public pressure, that he is inclined to subsidise milo. I do not know what milo means. Milo is food really for research but is it really food for man or animal? If rich persons eat milo, I think that would be all right, because along with milo they can eat half a dozen other good things. But if a poor man eats milo, to use a Marathi expression, he will be "melo" very soon. If the poor are to starve, let them starve but let us not insult them in the bargain. Poverty after all is a crime, as aptly described by Bernard Shaw, and as such the poor are criminals and criminals

should suffer. But we in this country have a very different notion of poverty and thanks to Gandhiji we have learnt to glorify poverty. Gandhiji called the poor Daridra Narayan. Unfortunately in this land of Gandhiji some of his followers are inclined to revile and ridicule poverty by referring to the hungry looks of poor persons. But I may say here that some of them have hungry looks, for they have hunger not for crumbs of bread but for crumbs of governmental favour.

I intend to offer a rational and human approach to this problem. Merely glancing at the Budget one finds that we have Rs. three crores and odd surplus on the revenue side but really there is an overall deficit of Rs. 75 and odd crores. When we say that we want to subsidise food, we have to consider one very important question. Do we want to subsidise only for urban areas or also for rural areas? The argument that in the past we subsidised only for urban areas is no argument at all. It is wrong that we should not learn by our mistakes. If we are to subsidise we must subsidise for urban as well as for rural areas, the villager as well as the town Johnnie. As you know the villager is poorer and generally eats twice as much as the person in the town. You have only to invite me for a meal to be convinced about this, because I live in a village. If we are to subsidise at all we must subsidise both for the urban and the rural areas. Otherwise there should be no subsidy at all.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

10 A.M.

Certain suggestions have been made by a number of people as to how this problem can be solved. One important suggestion is that we should resort to deficit financing but I personally think that that would be almost impossible, because deficit financing would mean raising the taxes and I think we have about reached the limit of taxation. Then the next question would be to resort to foreign aid, which necessarily means American aid and we naturally shout it down. We cannot have the cake and eat it too. Personally I am also against foreign aid. So long as we are not able to stand on our own legs firmly it would be wrong to resort to foreign aid. At present we are really on our knees. We are a toddling democracy and if we invoke foreign aid, it means foreign domination masquerading as charity, humanity, friendship and the rest of it. If you resort to loans, it would be again introducing the trends of inflation and that would prove a very great danger.

There are some persons who say "Wipe out all the projects, particularly those which are going to materialise in the future". It is very easy to condemn such people by saying that they want us to mortgage the future for the present, that they want us to forget the question of values, that they want to put an end to permanent and future good for the present and temporary good. But why is this particular attitude? It is because of certain psychological factors.

Reading the Finance Minister's speech one feels that in spite of his honesty, brilliance and cultural bearing, there is that lack of human touch. The Finance Minister has applied his mind to the food problem as a scientist applies his mind to a purely scientific problem. What is required is human understanding, commonsense and an earnest desire to solve the problem.

The second psychological factor which we have to remember is that people really have lost confidence in the Government. When I say this I do not for a moment mean that people have more confidence in any other party. The fact that the Congress has been returned in greater numbers is proof that people have more confidence in the Congress as far as the elections went. But there are certain reasons why people have lost their confidence in the Congress. The Government have not lived up to their professions. Look at the number of pompous declarations made by the Government. Some years ago, it was declared and loudly too that by 1951 or 1952 India would be self-sufficient as regards food. Another very responsible Minister again pompously and loudly said that within five or ten years there would be electricity in every town and village, probably in every cottage. What dazzling and electrifying nonsense it has proved to be. Look at the grow-more-food campaign. I think it has produced a lot of gas but no grain whatsoever.

Then there have been loud professions and talk about the *Ram Rajya* that is being established. Particularly on my side leading Congressmen, persons like Shanker Rao Deo, have been talking about *Ram Rajya* being introduced in India. I will just give my experience of *Ram Rajya*, as I heard one villager talk to me about it. I do not think he had read my friend Mr. Atre on the point. After he had heard the eloquence of Mr. Shanker Rao Deo he asked me if I had any idea as to what *Ram Rajya* was. I said that I had no idea whatever and

[Shri Khardekar]

that I was not particularly fond of *Ram Rajya*. Krishna is my God. He began to talk about his conception of *Ram Rajya*. There was only one Ram and one Sita in the *Puranas* or the Hindu religious books. To some of these Congress leaders Rama seemed to be in every town, in every lane and every cottage. The problem today is such that unfortunately the poor Ram has no *dhoti*, probably because some of the villagers cannot afford it. Mother Sita has to go out in borrowed clothes and oil for the hair probably is used for the Diwali festival only. And as for Lakshman, he is scratching his body all over because, being a very obedient brother and loyal brother, he allows all the rice and good rations to his brother and to Sita and he eats only milo and as a result of milo he has rashes and boils all over his body. As regards Lava and Kusha, poor kids, they are shut at home; they cannot afford to go to school because they cannot pay the increased fees, and when a neighbour asked them why they did not go and the neighbour offered to pay them some money they still could not go because they did not have enough cloth to cover their loins. So that is the idea of *Ram Rajya*. And a number of people talk so loudly saying that of course the Congressmen are there because the people elected them. Of course the people elected them, but if one were to analyse this particular thing, well, because the question has been raised again and again I might just state my views within half a minute: that it is an organisation, a powerful organisation for a long time, with plenty of funds; then it is the party in power and that matters a lot with the illiterate; more than that, the indiscriminate use of two great names, the sacred name of Gandhiji and the name of Jawaharlal Nehru; over and above that the most important factor, the flying visits of Jawaharlal Nehru at the time of elections for cashing his popularity in favour of candidates worthy and unworthy.

Then, if we are to resort to these food subsidies it really means we have to manage to have about Rs. 90 crores—and ninety crores how are we to get? I think the Finance Minister has stated that he has made provision for Rs. 15 crores. Then, it is possible, if we really try to study the problem, that we should really make those States which are not making proper use of their revenues to get the revenue as they ought to get. They should fall in line with certain other States. There are certain States, particularly states like Bombay and Madras which because of their moral fads and foibles have been literally throwing away tons of money into the Arabian Sea on account of moral fads such as prohibition. And when it is a question of life and death, why should people be fed on these moral principles? It is actually the limit of human folly to legislate for the morals of mankind. It is the duty of the Government to force such States to fall in line with other States. I am glad to state here that the Prime Minister did go all the way from Delhi to Poona to instruct, to advise the Ministers and the legislators of the Congress Government for bringing about this particular reform, that is putting an end to prohibition. But the Prime Minister talked in a language which the legislators and the Ministers could not understand. He talked about priorities, he talked about first things being first and so on, that is, he talked about values—but you cannot talk about values unless people have a certain amount of mental and moral development, and therefore, his words were just pearls cast before certain things and could not be appreciated. The point is that the devil may quote the scripture and the Bombay Ministers likewise quoted the Constitution, article 47 of the Constitution, the Directive Principles. My submission is because it is the Congress Party that is in power in Madras and Bombay what should be done is that they should be forced, pressure should be brought on them, to give up this prohibition. Secondly what should be done is that if that is not possible the Constitution should be amended. It is not right that people should be made to suffer because some persons are moral children, and although I am from Bombay I say this: the Government of India should not pay a farthing to Bombay unless Bombay shows some sense. I am not here to play to the gallery: a representative is not a weathercock, he is not there merely to please the voters. Where the voters and his constituency and the State are wrong it is absolutely his first duty to give his conviction.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): I am glad that I am getting this opportunity to participate in the Budget discussion. A reference was made by the previous speaker from Kolhapur about me that I raised the slogan that in about ten years' time every large village in this country would be provided with electricity. I still repeat that slogan. The hon. Member may be pleased to note that whatever was the supply of electricity on 1st January, 1947, within 4½ years it has increased

by 27 per cent. Whatever I am saying about the particular Ministry of which I had the good fortune to have the reins I can predicate the same thing about all the other Departments constituting the Government. Everywhere production has increased and it is on the strength of achievement and not on the strength of Gandhiji's name or on the popular personality of the Prime Minister so much that we, Congressmen, have won at the elections. Speaking for myself, I have never referred to these personalities in about five hundred speeches that I delivered throughout the districts of Maharashtra—everywhere I referred to the achievements of the Government. Although I am not unmindful of the fact that more would have been possible, whatever was achieved was no small dividend on the efforts and endeavours made by the Government. I would therefore ask my friends on this side; let us not spend our valuable time in discussion more than is absolutely necessary, let us do our best for the common man who has suffered through ages from poverty, squalor, ignorance, and once we have put down the greatest enemy, namely the foreign rule, these minor enemies are our concern and let us by joint efforts, whether one is red, pink or white, abolish that poverty which has been the curse of the Indian population right from the ages. Even during the time of Ashoka poverty was there. The masses were never without poverty. Ashoka built pillars and wrote edicts but poverty continued. The Moghuls raised Taj Mahal but poverty continued. The Britishers established railways and highways and poverty travelled quicker but it did remain. But today I have the confidence and the hope that we will be able to abolish poverty for the simple reason that the status of the common man has become different today from what it was in the ages past. A Sanskrit poet has said that when he was born he thought poverty was the twin and he wanted to get rid of him. He went to the Ganges, took a dive; he came out and poverty came out with him. He went to Narmada and the same thing happened. When he went to Delhishwar and entered the portals poverty ran away and no more was the poor. The same thing has happened today. What has happened today is that the common man who was neglected, denied and disinherited has come into his own. He feels a sense of self-respect when the high and mighty in the land go to his doors for franchise—the merchant and the millionaire from Bombay toured the villages of Rajasthan and Baswada, for what purpose?

An Hon. Member: To get the votes.

Shri Gadgil: They coaxed him and cajoled him and tried to tell him that he had become the real owner, the swami of this country. Now, it is up to those who have been returned with his franchise to translate those promises into concrete achievements, so that the primary needs of food, clothing and housing may be met substantially in the course of the next five years. The test that I propose to apply to the Budget is not the ordinary test which has been applied so many years. I do not look upon the Budget as merely some jugglery of figures. I want to know to what extent it is going to bring into actual existence those ideals which have been embodied in the Directive Principles in our Constitution. If by this test the Budget is found to be up to the mark, then I shall give full support to the Government. It is possible in the next five to ten years to meet these primary needs of food, housing and clothing, given the will and the determination of the Government and the co-operation of the people. This age-long poverty can be eliminated; this age-long ignorance can be abolished.

What is wrong with our food problem? A number of suggestions have been made and I do not want to add any more. But I feel that this problem can be solved by adopting two approaches: one the short-term and the other the long-term. In the short-term approach, things will, I think, decidedly improve if the Government takes courage in both hands and enforces a uniform policy of procurement and distribution. The statistics published by the Government will show to the House that the surplus States are not playing fair. In fact, the percentage of procurement in deficit provinces is high, whereas the percentage in self-sufficient and surplus provinces is low. If India is one country, then why is it that this problem of feeding every citizen is decentralised to the disadvantage of the have-nots? Is it because they will get less? Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Bharat and Orissa are some of the self-sufficient and surplus States. Food is ample in these States. But Bombay and Madras suffer the most. They suffer both quantitatively and qualitatively. If Bombay produces 40 or 50 per cent. of the textiles in this country, would it be fair for the Bombay Government to say, "We will not release any textile goods for the provinces where no textile mill exists"? But the people and Government of Bombay are fairminded and they say, "No. This is a problem which must be

[Shri Gadgil]

tackled on an all-India basis" and they have agreed to come into the scheme of distribution which assures a fair share to everybody.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati East): After making cent per cent profit.

Shri Gadgil: These profits will soon be deprived if you keep up the noble traditions that have been established since the last four years.

Now, the same policy ought to be adopted in the matter of food. Even as it is, it is possible to procure more food in Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Orissa and give immediate relief to the deficit provinces. As you know, in the case of salt the Government have divided the whole country into certain zones on the one hand to secure a fair distribution of salt and on the other to see that the transport facilities are not disturbed. In the same way, Government should divide the whole country into certain zones and so far as Bombay is concerned, I suggest that Bombay and Madhya Pradesh must constitute one zone, so that much of the distress of the Bombay population will be reduced.

Now, about the subsidy, much has been made both here and outside. As I scan the Budget, I am convinced that the decision taken by the Finance Minister is correct, and although my hon. friend from Kolhapur thinks that it is not human, I am convinced that it is human in the greater and larger interest of the country. If you spend what you have today today itself, then all those nation-building works and those multi-purpose river projects which are meant to give water for irrigation, power for industry and employment all round, will have to slow down. The qestion is that if we sacrifice something here and there now, then in the next five to ten years our next generation will be better off, just as the past generation underwent some sacrifices for the attainment of freedom and as a result we are reaping the benefits. Similarly, is it not a moral obligation of the present generation to deny itself to some extent some comfort, so that whatever is saved now will be invested in the better prospect of the future which will undoubtedly be great, in my humble opinion? Therefore, the decision taken is on the whole correct, and yet you will find that the subsidy proposed to be given is Rs. 25 crores in addition to an expenditure of Rs. ten crores for minor irrigation. I should like to tell my hon. friends that even if it comes to taking less—say ten ounces—we should be prepared for it, in order that we will have underwritten our future to a great extent.

But I am one with those who argue that there should be an equality of sacrifice. The Government has to see that there is no lopsidedness; there is no inequity; there is no injustice done to a particular area, so that abundance reigns in another. If on these principles the present arrangements and adjustments are reviewed, I have not the slightest doubt that everyone of us, every section of this House, can go to the people and say, "Look here, this is what is being done for the future".

One of my hon. friends said just now that in certain areas certain crops cannot be grown. I agree. It is therefore necessary that we must not leave things in a sort of free economy or *laissez-faire*. There is the greatest necessity today for planning right from the beginning in all the three spheres of production, distribution and consumption not only in the agriculture but in the industrial field also. Now, what is the meaning of the Five Year Plan? I am not unmindful of the deficiencies, or other matters in it which may not be to the taste or liking of many of us, but one broad fact emerges from the last election, *viz.*, the electorate has pronounced that no more will India have free economy; no more will the policy of *laissez-faire* continue. Today, it is a small step. I do agree also that the Five Year Plan can be made more dynamic, more pronounced in the doctrinaire sphere. So far as I am able to see, I am happy to note that the electorate at the last General Elections, a few months ago, has definitely returned a verdict that the country is no longer for free economy. The investing classes and the industrial classes should take note of this fact that when you have established political democracy, the man who has the right to vote, the man to whom even the Prime Minister had to go at his door-step, the man to whom the millionaire sitting there had to go, the man to whom the rich, the most learned and the most literate man had to go will not agree to the position that he is sovereign today and yet he has to go hungry. He will use this democratic power; he will use this political democracy for the achievement of social democracy and for the removal of economic inequity.

I am told that in this Budget there is no fresh taxation. So far as I understand the scheme of the Budget,

just as a tiger takes a little time to have another leap my friend the Finance Minister this year has not proposed any taxation, but I am certain knowing him as I do, that even if he does not want to, the force of events will be so overwhelming that he will have soon to revise his policy of taxation. I still believe—in fact with me it is a conviction—that the richer classes can be taxed more without any detriment to investment or industry. If they say that taxation in India is too much today they are playing the same usual political game which is played by other parties. I am glad that taxation is no more a mere instrument of fiscal policy, but it is an instrument to redistribute national dividend, so that the inequalities and inequities that face us will be substantially done away with. The death duties question is hanging since 1946 and between 1946 and today many rich men must have died and we have been deprived of a fair share of the inheritance they left to their children. I would therefore ask Government to proceed with it quickly. There may be difficulties in the administration of it, as there are difficulties in the administration of every law. But what right has a rich man to leave the whole inheritance to a son or grandson without any consideration for his ability or to his character. If you want to become a lawyer, it does not pay you to say that I am the son of a lawyer; you have to qualify for the examination, pass it and be enrolled. You cannot practise medicine on the ground that your father is a successful doctor; you have to pass an examination. But here you may be mad, lunatic, a loafer or anybody, but if you happen to be the son of a rich man you get the entire inheritance. I want to know—is it social justice? After all what has the dead man to do with property? He is dead and gone—he has nothing to do with it. As the great Sanskrit poet has said:

धनानि भूमौ पशवश्च गोष्ठे । भार्या गृहे बंधुजनोश्मशाने । देह : चितायाम् परलोक मार्गे । अनुगच्छन्ति सुकृतान्येव ।

You leave behind your car in your garrage, your money in banks, your wife at home, your relations in the grave-yard, your body on the pyre, and your good-deeds only follow you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member evidently refers to the rich man, not me.

Shri Gadgil: So far as the poor man's death is concerned, the country is less by one. So there is no difficulty about the poor man. All that he leaves behind is good deeds—nothing more than that. He is incapable of doing bad deeds normally. Death duties is a method to remove inequalities and inequities in the economic sphere.

The Five Year Plan is something in which everybody should take interest. I would urge my friends on my extreme right that it is all right to criticise the Government here and there, but it must be your concern—as I know it is—that the standard of the poor and the down-trodden must go up. Will it go up by merely picking holes in the plan? Certainly you have a right as citizens and as representatives elected by certain sections to criticise. But after all when the decision is taken, the highest parliamentary traditions require that you must accept that to be your own decision and take the full moral responsibility thereof. The common man does not understand the marginal theory of value; what he wants is more food, more clothing and more housing. Incidentally, I do not think India cannot produce adequate cloth for her population. The history of the textile policy for the past five years is one of increasing and decreasing production. I want to tell the House and the Government, since a major decision has been taken to have a planned economy, that planned economy cannot work without a proper system of control. If the control is not working satisfactorily today, the alternative is not to abolish that, but to have better control, because unless there is control the shortages will work havoc. If you want to enlist the moral and material resources of this country and integrate a plan in which you want to assure fair wages and fair standard of living to everyone, it cannot be done unless the principal means of production are owned and controlled by the Government. Let us, therefore, understand the implications completely. I ask you: is it difficult to manage 400 mills in this country by Government? When you can procure grains from millions of tenants, I ask in all fairness, is it impossible? Not in the least. We have recently passed the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act under which Government can take over an industry if it is mismanaged. I want this House to consider seriously whether a similar provision should not be made

[Shri Gadgil]

in the Tenancy Acts of the provisions, whereby if a tenant mismanages his land that land should be taken over and made the nucleus of a collecting farm. Land is the property of the State, just as this country is our property. We are tenants at life. We go away, but the country and the community continue. Similarly, tenants must cultivate their land according to a plan. You cannot have too much of cotton and too little of cereals. There must be a plan not only between the various crops, but there must be a plan between the population that is subsisting on agriculture and the population which must be made to subsist on industrial undertakings. All those things are possible. These are the possibilities of the Five Year Plan. Hence I support this Budget because the Budget has made provision for all the projects. But here I would make my humble suggestion to the hon. the Finance Minister that, if not now some time hence, he should have a separate memorandum giving the financial aspect with relation to the Budget of the current year so far as the planned economy or the Five Year Plan matters are concerned.

I do not want to take more time. You have already been good enough, but I have a claim as an ex-Minister and as one of the most senior Members of this House to have a little indulgence of this House. I hope I have not transgressed it. I therefore do not want to say much more. But I again want to appeal to my friends here that if they co-operate heartily, whatever their objective, it is achieved. But if they say no, because the Five Year Plan has been framed by the Congress Government and therefore it must be sabotaged, I think that is not a democratic attitude. I have still faith, I know some of them very closely, some of them are my friends socially and otherwise, and I appeal to them that that great objective, namely the service of the poor, the service of the common man can only be achieved if we all join together. Just as the poet has said that there are two ears but the hearing is one, there are two eyes but the seeing is one, there are two lips but the voice is one, there are two hands but the clap is one, in that spirit I would appeal to my friends: you may criticize, you have a right to propagate your doctrine, but when it comes to the serving of the vital interests of the poor, let us forget that we are this or that, let us remember that we are His Majesty the Voter's humble servants

Shri R. K. Chaudhury (Gauhati): On a point of information from the hon. ex-Minister, may I know from where he has got the information that food is ample in the State of Assam—is it official information or information gathered by him?

Shri Gadgil: There are two good proofs for it: one the figure of my hon. friend and the other the statistics published by the Government of India.

Shrimati Khongmen (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I am grateful for an opportunity afforded to me to take part in the general discussion of the Budget. But before I say anything about the Budget I should like to contradict my hon. and learned friend, the speaker who had just spoken before me and who said that Assam has sufficiency in food. I come from that State and I know how our people have been suffering for the last few years. It is true that Assam used to be a surplus State, but not now. And I want to say for the information of the House and the hon. Member that rice is selling at Rs. 45 a maund even now.

I shall now come to the Budget. The Budget has been characterized by the hon. the Finance Minister himself as a wait-and-see budget. And to my mind this is a true description. I for one would like to wait and see the result and effect of calculations and anticipations of our financial expert, which our Finance Minister undoubtedly is. But when one is content to wait and see, one needs to feel assured as to how the common man's lot is going to be affected. For this we shall have to look into the pilot projects, the community projects, the Five Year Development Plan, which I venture to think form part and parcel of the Budget itself—although these are extended beyond this current year under review. There can be no doubt that if these projects and plans are duly executed and satisfactorily completed the average standard of living of our countrymen will be considerably improved and their burden appreciably lightened. A thought, a reflection—a trifle looking back on this aspect of the matter brings me a sort of cold apprehension, I must confess. Quite a number of schemes of good nation-building work were taken in hand by our Governments, both in the States and at the Centre, during the last four years. Let us take for instance the grow-more-food campaign and the effort to

lessen corruption in public administration. Opinions will differ as to whether we have been able to achieve any appreciable measure of success in this direction. We could only the other day galvanize large masses of our countrymen to action which called for very great suffering and sacrifice. Why is it that we cannot imbue the same people today with an enthusiasm, a zeal for such an essentially life-and-death matter as the grow-more-food campaign in the present set-up of our country? I should not venture to tread on thorny ground; but would earnestly ask everyone of us here to find out the "why" of it, and take steps betimes.

Having said this, I would confine my observations on the subjects of one, the Tribal problem with particular reference to the North-Eastern Frontier Tribes, and secondly, the problem of advancement of one half of our population—I mean the women. Assam did not occupy a very important position in the map of India till the Second World War, when the Japanese captured Singapore—once considered to be unassailable—took Burma and marched into India through the North-Eastern frontier. I may tell the House that two-thirds of this State is covered over with hilly area, inhabited by various Tribes and under all stages of development.

The problem of the North-Eastern frontier is the problem of the Tribes. Apart from the humanitarian aspect of the question, let there be no mistake that if India is to be defended against any foreign invasion from the North-Eastern Frontier side, the problem of the hill Tribes has to be carefully and tactfully handled. The British rulers studied this problem carefully and it yielded them rich dividends. Now, the hill Tribes live a very simple and primitive life and their manners and customs generally are also primitive. Almost all the hill tribes are hard-working and freedom-loving. Some of them, who live in towns and villages near the highways, received good education but a majority of them have not the advantage of coming into contact with modern civilization in any way whatsoever. While the percentage of literacy among the Lushais and Khasis is as high as those of the people who live in the plains of Assam, literacy among the Mikirs, Abors, Daflas, etc. is perhaps less than one in a thousand. Social customs and political institutions also vary from Tribe to Tribe and place to place. But it may generally be said that the institutions governing them are democratic and based on some sort of election. The relation between most of the surrounding Tribes and plains people was generally friendly and cordial before the advent of the British. There were treaties of friendship between some of the powerfull hill Tribes and the Ahom rajahs, who were reigning over Assam for 600 years, before the First Burmese invasion took place. Since the British took over Assam, they took carefully planned steps to isolate the hill Tribes from the inhabitants of the plains. They set up inner and outer lines between the hills and the plains which could not be crossed with impunity. Six months rigorous imprisonment for one to cross this line without previously obtained permission was indeed considered a light punishment. The net result of this segregation and isolation together with pernicious political propaganda against the plains people has been, that the Tribes generally are in complete darkness, abject poverty and frightfully suspicious of the plains people around. Some foreign Christian missionaries, however, brought education to these hill people here and there. Thus we find oases of educated Christians among the hill people, few and far between. The then rulers never cared for the uplift of the people, particularly those of the hill Tribes. So we find an absolutely naked people, and head hunters, after 120 years of British rule. The legacy they left in some of the Tribes who live in these hills is one in every ten persons is suffering from leprosy and other skin diseases. Judged by the result till now, the approach to those hill people, after the departure of the British, does not appear to be very correct somehow. There appears to be a flaw somewhere. The proud, sensitive and freedom loving Nagas should not have been agitating as they are doing now, if these people had been handled with understanding and sympathy. It is time that our Prime Minister who is also the beloved leader of our nation deals with the problems of the tribals with affection and understanding.

Communication, education and health require urgent attention. It will not do if the Centre simply allots the sum. The selection of personnel for the hills is a matter of vital importance. Self-seekers, it may be noted, are no assets but only a liability to hill service. Whether the Centre or the State makes the selection, it has to do it carefully, because hill people are not very easy to deal with, if they once dislike a person or a cause. There is water scarcity in certain hill areas, in spite of Assam being the wettest place in the world. Arrange-

[Shrimati Khongmen]

ments should be made for water supply. Above all, a scheme should be evolved and worked out to make the hill Tribes somehow self-sufficient in the matter of their food, especially for those who live on the border of Pakistan. My justification for taking so much of the time of the House is that if you neglect these hill people, you cannot defend India from this side.

I should like to ask what is the percentage of literacy amongst women in India? Then what percentage of total expenditure for education in India is for female education? I have not the statistics with me, but I can say without fear of dispute that the expenditure incurred by Government for schools and colleges for girls is less than one sixth of what the State spends for boys. It is sad to find that there is no special provision for the advancement of women in the Five Year Draft Plan. I fervently pray that serious attention of Government may be given to female education, so that they may come forward, well-equipped to shoulder their responsibilities along with their men.

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayavada): We have been hearing a number of maiden speeches; but I am afraid I shall have to make a bachelor speech.

People wonder why a poet has dared to come into Parliament. They always tell me that a poet should be concerned with beauty and joy, why should he be concerned with politics. But, do not the people realise that politics is necessarily mixed up with the artist's view, because, the artist's view of life is the artist's view of the people in general, and the artist is a politician whether you like it or not. I remember a verse.....

Shri S. A. Khan (Ibrahimpatnam): May we have the artist's view on the Budget!

Shri Chattopadhyaya: I am coming to the Budget in just a minute; do not grudge it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member evidently wants to make the Budget an artistic piece.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: I think it is high time we introduce some art in our politics. Art has no place in politics, nor politics in art, which is as good as saying that wife and husband are apart.

Before I take up one or two points in the Budget, I should like to make my position clear as to why I am sitting on these Benches rather than on those. I am not a Communist, as my nephew said the other day. Perhaps people mistake me for a Communist because I look intelligent. I am not an immunist either as many of my friends are. I am not immune from the great forces that are at work in this country. Ever since I was of that height, in the times of Gopala Krishna Gokhale, I had revealed a sense of patriotism which has remained with me throughout my life. I remember those few lines I wrote when I was eight years old—I am coming to the Budget—written when I heard our revolutionary being hanged when he fought against the British Imperialism. Allow me to quote those lines, because, I want to justify my position on this Bench.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am willing to hear the whole speech in verse.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: When I am lifeless and upon the pyre,

My ashes will arise and sing in joy.

Which will proceed like music from the force. Weep not, my country, for this patriot boy—

Why weepest thou, though thou now captured be,

I'll rise again and smash the bonds and set thee free.

This is what I wrote when I was eight years old. Ever since then I have loved my country as much as anybody else, who claims to love his country.

Coming to the Budget, I have always believed in sound life and joy. I entered the national movement along with so many others and fought in the years when Mahatma Gandhi was alive and when he inspired the country. I prepared some songs for the movement, songs which have been on the lips of these friends:

शुरु हुआ है जंग हमारा,
भारत को हम बचानेवाले,
शोर जगत में मचानेवाले,
अपनी शक्ति से नचानेवाले,
विषमय श्वेत भुजंग।

In those days, I also fought. But, why is it today that I am addressing the House from this side of the House? It is because I was thoroughly disillusioned in the Congress. It is a great

pity to have to say so; but I was thoroughly disillusioned. That is why I am here. I have pledged my allegiance to the Congress; but I am convinced that it has betrayed the trust that the people had rested in it. To this, what greater witness could there have been than the present Budget? At last I have come to it.

11 A.M.

What has the Budget to say? Let us take food. It says in essence that if the people have no food this year, we really cannot help it. It was the Prime Minister who, only two years ago, shouted from the house tops, did he not, that we shall be self-sufficient in 1952. Did he not say to the whole world in no equivocal terms that he would be prepared to see the whole country die of starvation if he could not bring about self-sufficiency? What has happened?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Election promises.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: We are given promises of the continuance of poverty, suffering, starvation. We are told that we are going to continue to get loans; we are told that we are going to continue in that state, and that the intensity is going to increase. That is one thing.

Then we come to Education. Education is no less a problem than food. For, education is the mental food of the country. Without food, without education, you do not mean to suggest that the nation can continue to live. What has happened in the field of Education. How much of the Budget has been allocated for Education and Health. One per cent. of the total Budget or 1·6 per cent. of the total Budget for such important and emergent matters as Education and Health.

Hon. Members: State subjects.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: What happens now? Education has been so neglected. Schools are so few. The students are in such a condition and the teachers so low paid. You find art and culture neglected in a manner which I consider despicable. Look at the condition of the artists. I claim to represent the artists. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, friend. I am sorry to have addressed you, Sir, as friend. It may be unparliamentary. You will please forgive me. Look at the condition of the artists in this country. I am in touch with the artists in the whole of the country. As such I believe I am here to represent them. The condition in which artists live is something appalling. There is no security; there is no encouragement. If there is any encouragement at all and there is any grant given to any institution, they are institutions which only propagate anaemic and reactionary forces and ideas. I say that, because, I am convinced I am in a better position in this House to speak on behalf of artists than almost any one present here.

Some Hon. Members: Oh!

An Hon. Member: It is for others to say that.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: It is very little that is given to education, which shows how badly we need it, because we are interrupted at every turn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; that kind of indirect aspersion may also be avoided. The hon. Member is an artist.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: I am sorry, Sir, I should like to suggest that we take far more interest in the building of our nation on a cultural level. We have no theatres in India. I have had the dishonour of working in many Indian theatres. I use the word dishonour absolutely calculatedly, for most of the theatres I have had the dishonour of working in. I would describe as lavatories. Pardon me, Sir, for this word; it may be an unparliamentary word. I wish more attention would be paid and more assistance given to the building up of national theatres in this country. We have no national theatre and we talk of nation-building. The theatre is a very important weapon for the building up of ideas, a marvellous weapon for our own national improvement. What are we doing? We are doing nothing whatsoever. We are doing absolutely nothing. Whenever there is any progressive thinker, or a progressive writer, or an artist, you may be sure that he is not encouraged. I have been connected with groups that have come out with progressive ideas. They are of the people and represent the problems of the people for the people. But such things were resented and they have not received any support. Unless we are able to give a start to this aspect of national life, we shall be dwindling very rapidly, as indeed we are doing. Now, by saying progressive literature, or stating that progressive artists are not encouraged, I do not mean your progressive artists who are just what are called decadents. A progressive artist is a national entity. You cannot be progressive unless you have your roots deep down in ancient culture.

[Shri Chattopadhyaya]

We have to dig our roots into ancient culture without which we can never hope to build anything new in this world. But there are so many things in ancient culture which we have got to comb out. In the process of development, our ancient culture has to be combed, and good things taken and new things built on that foundation. It is not enough to say everything ancient is wonderful, and we should preserve that at the cost of progress. I for one, am a stickler for ancient culture. I love my nation as anybody here claims to love it. I love it equally. I therefore feel very strongly that we should be able to have institutions started in order to bring about a powerful factor in this country which will be conducive to the growth and the health of the nation.

I would like to say that certain things have come to my notice very recently. We talk of neutrality. We say we are friends with all nations. Yes, I hope we were. But, of course, you are trying to put on a show of friendliness. I see that a cultural delegation is sent to China. I see that certain things happen which give the colour of neutrality. But I would like to ask why we are practising thought control in this country. You will be shocked, I suppose, to hear—or, you would not be shocked; perhaps you are used to it—that now literature from all parts is supposed to come into India. You have U.S.A.'s literature backed with millions and millions of dollars allowed freely to move about in the country, to move about as if it belongs to it. When it comes to Chinese or Russian literature, there is a stringency, an application. You will not believe it. I have in my hand a certain item of news which was published in the *Swadhinata*, a progressive Bengali daily published from Calcutta. The news item stated:

> "It is understood on reliable authority that the Railway Department of the Government of India has introduced a policy of discouraging the sale of Soviet literature in the different Railway bookstalls."

In plain language this means stoppage of the sale of Soviet books at these stalls. It further states that a circular to this effect has been issued to the different Zonal General Managers of the Railways. As if to prove the correctness of the above report, a well-known firm of book-sellers having a chain of book-stalls in various Railway stations has cancelled its order to the *Soviet Union*, an illustrated magazine devoted to the peaceful constructive activity of the Soviet people. This action of the Government comes at a time when Soviet and Chinese literature is becoming gradually popular among the people as is evidenced by the increasing demand in recent months. Side by side, you are encouraging *Time*, *Life*; you are encouraging for instance, *Readers' Digest*; you are encouraging *True Romance*, dealing with rapes and murders, inciting war. Are we going to stop literature that deals with beasts? Are we bent on stopping any propaganda for peace? We say we are a peaceful country. We certainly stand for the ideals of peace. We have always been a peaceful nation—I am afraid a little too peaceful. But what I would like to ask is what does this mean? Does it mean that you have got to have thought control? Thought control, birth control, all kinds of control. I suggest that you might shoot down men, you cannot shoot down ideas. You can shoot down thinkers, you cannot shoot down thought. I therefore warn my friends on the other side, the Treasury Benches. They do not understand. I would say that we be allowed complete freedom to study what we like, to read what we like, to see what films we like. Now again, in the question of films, you find a Censorship Board composed of men and women, the majority of whom, I am sure, know as much of film making or the film industry as I know of Greek. We must have sensible people on the Censorship Board. What is the meaning in saying: "No, we will not allow an Indian film which deals with drink and dacoity", and then allowing films from outside which incite youngsters to war. With the result that the children in every home today love to handle pistols, because we are a nation of peace and we stand for the encouragement of peace. I suggest, therefore, we have more attention paid to peace, peace propaganda in this country. It is no use your saying peace is manoeuvred by the Communists. Well, if the Communists have manoeuvred peace, you take your hats off to them. I think they have done a sensible thing. Therefore, I suggest that we take no sides, and that we be allowed to establish our contact with the whole world. I love the world, I know the Americans, I love the American people. I love the British people, I love the Chinese, I love the Russians, I love the Australians—people I mean.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): There you love the Governments.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: I love my own country, and if at all I refer to Russia or China, you may take it from me I refer to these countries only because there is so much to learn from these countries. I have been to Russia; I know. I can talk with authority, in fact, much more than most people here. I have seen the educational systems at work there, I have seen the cultural system at work there, the happiness and the joy of the people, the collective farms in Russia. I have seen what progress the whole country has made in these years. It is no use your challenging me. You have no eye-witnesses; you are only ear-witnesses.

Shri Venkataraman: All conducted tours.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Conducted indeed over 15,000 miles. Am I to believe then that in Soviet Russia the trees are made of paste board?

We are spending half the Budget against defence—defence against whom, may I ask? Is it against some foreign power? Is it against Pakistan? Well, it is not enough to say just: we are having defence; anybody, somebody might come. If it is Pakistan, she will not come alone. She must have somebody to back her up. How then can our second class army withstand this first class army, if we do at all. No, I realise why the defence has taken up so much of our wealth. It is there to defend that country against the possible uprising in the country. Due to historical logic, it might bring people to such a pause that they might rise and say "We can suffer no more; we will stand this no more". And when they rise like that, you will have that Defence Army to shoot them down. History repeats itself, I will warn you as a writer, as a visionary I warn you history repeats itself. In other countries, where the armies have been kept and supported in order to defend themselves and to be used against the people later, they have when the momentous time came, come over to the people and become the people's army. Do not forget that the army consists of people drawn from our own people. Therefore, I think, that this warning might be timely.

I thank you, Sir, for giving me these few moments. I do not want to take up more of the time of the House. I found that our ex-Minister had spoken like a poet; he quoted profusely from other people's works. I hope the House has not minded my quoting from my own works.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): When I sat listening to the two brilliant speeches that have just been delivered, one by Mr. Gadgil, and the other by my hon. friend Shri Harindra Nath Chattopadhyaya, both speaking in poetic language, I thought perhaps it may be with a little sense of diffidence that I can address this House. I want to make a few observations on the speech of Mr. Gadgil. We are in agreement with many of the things he said. When he said that there must be equal distribution of wealth here, and that all classes of people must bear the burden of taxation equally, and that we must build the future with a view to relieve the poverty of all citizens, these are sentiments to which we also offer support.

But my difficulty is this. Our Congress Ministers, and many of our Congress leaders give expression to fine sentiments, they place before the people beautiful ideals, beautiful concepts like the 'Welfare State' and 'Co-operative Commonwealth'. All these are beautiful concepts. But when they come to the implementation of these ideals, they fail. They talk, but they do not act. That is our quarrel. And that is the tragedy. He asked in very soft and moving words, for co-operation from this side of the House. I can assure him that if it is a case of relentlessly carrying out these concepts, the idea of a Welfare State or Co-operative Commonwealth, then every one in this House will stand by the Government. But if it is used only to hoodwink the people, to hide your conservatism or reactionary attitude, then we are not with you. I say this, because today many of the ideals for which the Congress stood, have been sacrificed. They are not being implemented in the spirit in which they were made at first.

I want to bring one point to the notice of the House, and particularly Mr. Gadgil, who is not here at the moment to hear me, and that is this: Great achievements in history are not made through profit motive. Today we know the ills that prevail in this country because of your lop-sided economic policy and profit motive. We know what happened during the days when we were fighting for freedom under the glorious leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. We were then able to generate in this country, the motive of disinterested public service, on such gigantic scale that people even from outside used to say that Gandhiji was able to mould heroes out of the common clay of India. Today when we are building a free India of our conception,

[Shri Damodara Menon]

are we able to release that motive of disinterested public service, and suppress the profit motive that is parading our country? For that, this Government will have to take very stern measures. When we want to release this disinterested public service motive, we must set an example. Who must set an example? The people who are at the top of the Government, the leaders of the nation.

When we speak of economy, when we say that there must be austerity on all sides, not only on the poor section of the people who are called upon to suffer privation to build for the future, but also on the leaders of the nation, when we say that there must be all round austerity in the name of economy, our Finance Minister comes and says 'It is under examination'. Then, there are friends for whom I have the highest respect, who say "What do you gain by reducing the salary of these high officers? After all, if you distribute them it may not produce any difference in the economy of the country, you may not be able to raise the salary of the lower-paid staff even by a pie". The other day, when my hon. friend Mr. Anandan Nambiar referred to the high salary drawn by the Members of the Railway Board, my hon. friend Mr. Venkataraman said "After all, if we reduce the salary of these high paid officials, what difference is it going to make in the pay-scale of the lower paid staff?" It is not in terms of the money that we shall save by reduction of the salary of these high paid officials, that we must asses the value of reduction but it is in terms of the psychological change that will prevail in the country, namely, that every section of the community, including the leaders of the nation, in fact everybody is undergoing privation and suffering for a common cause. Unless you release that energy, and you set that example, I can assure you that your schemes will not succeed.

There is another point which I would like to refer to. We are having a number of grand schemes, the Five Year Plan and many other grand schemes. We are wasting a lot of money on them. I say wasting money, because even according to the report of the Estimates Committee, we know the plans are not working according to schedule. When we are borrowing money from outside for the sake of the future generation, there must be economy, and we should take care to see that every pie of it is spent properly and not wasted. Why can you not realise that we must do that immediately? Again, we have a number of magnificent buildings; we have our National Laboratories; we have made them very grand. When foreign tourists come, when foreign experts come, we can show them these buildings, like the Taj Mahal. But what is the amount you are spending upon these buildings and how much on instruments for research? I have heard that in Japan, there is a rule that there must be a proportion between the container and the contained. You are spending large amounts of money on these buildings; at the same time, you are not providing these buildings with the necessary equipment. I had a friend who spent all his earnings, nearly 25,000 rupees, on a magnificent mansion and having built it he found that he had nothing to live by and now he is mortgaging it. Are we also going to follow that policy here in building these things? Can we not begin humbly and then see that our scientists get the necessary equipment, even though they might not have to do their research in magnificent structures? Can we not do that? Are we not taught that way by Mahatma Gandhi?

Now, when I am at this point, I want to refer to another fundamental issue. Here we are having an economic policy. Our leaders, say, and so does the Government, that it is a mixed economy that they are trying to have in this country. Now, I say it is not a mixed economy; it is a mixed-up economy. I would say further that it is a muddled economy, because you are not sure how you are going to plan and allocate industries in a proper way. You say you believe in cottage industries, in decentralised industries. What is your scheme? How many primary industries are you going to allocate to cottage industries? Have you made a scheme like that? Your reports say we want to make things here, produce things in our cottage industries so that we may sell them outside in America, fine things like shawls and carpets. The products of our cottage industries should be used by the people here because our economy requires it.

The Finance Minister himself has said that we have mainly to depend upon foreign loans to build. He says that our attempts to raise capital here—a loan of a hundred crores—have not been much of a success. We got only 50 crores and today therefore he has not made provision for a greater loan. He has made provision

only for 25 crores this year. About the small savings scheme, it has remained practically stationary. Therefore, our economists say capital in India is shy. I do not think capital in India is shy. Will you go about taxing the rich and getting the capital necessary for the country? But that is another question. Admitting that capital in India is shy, then what is the way for us to build for the future, to release mass energy for constructive effort? How are you going to do it? Our insistence on small scale industries, decentralised industries, is because of this. We have manpower in abundance in this country; that is our greatest wealth. We have to utilise that. Therefore you have to plan industries, not capital intensive but labour intensive, and when you plan labour intensive industries, you have to think in terms of small-scale industries. Today the Census report shows that people who live on land, who are dependent on land, are about 26 or 27 crores. The pressure on land is very heavy. Now when you are planning for the future, unless you relieve this pressure on land, I am sure there will not be any progress. You will not be able to give full employment for the people, and we must plan for the future on the basis of full employment. Otherwise, this manpower is going for waste.

Now, I want to close my speech with one item—in fact I wanted to begin my speech with that—and that is about the food subsidy. Much has been said about it. My hon. friend, Mr. Shiva Rao who opened the debate on Friday paid a handsome compliment to the Finance Minister and said he showed considerable courage in stopping the food subsidy. I am not an expert in the use of the English language. I do not know whether I can call this act of stopping the food subsidy and making it impossible for the lower income groups of our country as well as the labourers to purchase food, an act of courage. If that is courageous, I do not know. My knowledge of English is limited, but if I were to use an expression, I will call it callous, because, Sir, you cannot call upon the people to forego food and build for the future. Food is a necessary item. What did Mahatma Gandhi say? Mahatma Gandhi said, if I may remind my hon. friends, that even God Himself will not dare to appear before the starving man except in the form of food. Today how are you appearing before the starving people of this country? You are appearing before them in the form of promises and plans; not in the form of food. I know the answer will be that we are having a store of food, we are accumulating food. But should you not also see that the food available here is within the reach of the purchasing power of the worker and the unemployed?

Now, my friend here said that till now subsidy was given only to industrial areas and also heavily deficit areas, and that rural areas must now be brought under subsidy. The Finance Minister also in his speech has referred to this and he said that there is an insistent cry that rura areas also must be rationed and if we undertake the liability, our burden will be to the tune of about Rs. 90 crores or Rs. 60 crores minimum. I say we are all for the rural folk benefiting by subsidy. In industrial areas and heavily deficit areas, we knew we were making a distinction, and what was the rationale of that distinction? We felt the people in industrial areas were not producers of food but producers of something vital for the interest of the nation and if they are not able to get cheap food, this factor of food price will enter into production and the price of the products of industry will go high and other people will suffer. It was with the knowledge that we were showing a distinction in this matter that we first introduced food subsidy in industrial areas. Therefore, this is no new problem. The Finance Minister has trotted it out as a new thing. We know our economy today is such that we cannot have imports on a gigantic scale from outside. We also know that if we want to build for the future we must save something today. But when we know that, we must see that we make such allocation of the existing funds that the shock which the people may receive as a result of your sudden stoppage of the subsidy may be cushioned off for a period of time I am sure if we allocate some 15 or 20 crores of rupees for food subsidy, then it will be possible for us to reduce the price of food in those industrial areas and heavily deficit areas. We will in the long run benefit by such an act, because then only we can keep the country satisfied and also impress on the workers and the other sections of the population that they must really undergo some sacrifice and build for the future. Today when we demand that such allocations should be made there are people—Mr. Gadgil himself was one—who would say that more sacrifice must be made now and we should tighten our belts and build for the future. That cry will not go home to the people. What are you finding all over the country? Why should the Government shut their eyes to the agitation that is going on in the

[Shri Damodara Menon]

country? Everywhere—I mean in Bombay and other places—*satyagraha* is being conducted with a view to getting the price of food reduced. You may say it is all political agitation. That is a short and, I may say, prejudiced view of the matter.

People here feel that they are starving, they cannot get food, and unless you give them that you have no right to govern. That is really the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Another opportunity will be given to the hon. Member.

Shri Damodara Menon: I wanted in fact to refer to two or three more items, but as my time is up, I resume my seat.

Shri Datar (Belgaum North): It is not necessary for me to deal with different aspects of the Budget inasmuch as they have been dealt with by a number of previous speakers.

The first and most important aspect of the Budget is that it is realistic. We have heard speeches in this House which related to an unreal world but we have to come down to a realistic world and to a realistic economy. During the five years after Independence we have passed through almost Himalayan difficulties. Under the circumstances it redounds to the credit of the Central Government and the Finance Minister, that they have brought order out of chaos to a very large extent. Five years in the life of a nation is not a long period and under the circumstances we have to see to what extent the present Government have been able to stabilise our economy, and in that respect you must take into account not only what they have achieved, but what they are *bona fide* likely to achieve during the next five years. When we take these into account we find that the Budget is placed on sound foundations and therefore I support it.

I shall now deal with some other matters. I should first like to make a reference to a few expressions used, such as *Ram Rajya* by the Members of the Opposition. This expression has been misused and my friend Mr. Khardekar from Kolhapur made a reference to it in rather deprecatory terms. *Ram Rajya* does not mean a benevolent despotism or any particular kind of autocratic rule. Gandhiji for the first time made this expression popular and he said that there ought to be *Ram Rajya* in democracy and that under democracy there would be a switch-over from autocracy of any kind. Rama was not a despot at all. He only ruled as a trustee for the people and was prepared to sacrifice himself to the utmost extent, even to the point of giving up his wife. That is the kind of Rama we had. If my friends on the other side would care to read the portions of the *Ramayana* which deal with public life or the happiness of the people in his kingdom, they would easily accept Rama even under the present circumstances, so far as the greatest good of the greatest number of people is concerned. It is under such circumstances that *Ram Rajya* has to be referred to.

There is another characteristic of Rama which should also be noted. Though actually Rama was carrying on the administration, yet he did so from a spiritual view-point, because, it was common ground that both the temporal and spiritual life are one. In other words, life is one and therefore it has to be planned and lived in such a way that we take the common people to the highest elevations. That is stated in the famous verse of Vidyaranya, who was a statesman-saint in the days of the Vijayanagar Kings. He says that saints need not go into the forests; they should live amongst the people and take part in the public life of the country. This is that interesting verse:

"ज्ञानिना चरितुं शक्यं सम्यग राज्यादि लौकिकम् ।"

Swaraj and public administration should be carried on by real saints keeping in view the ideal that life is one and indivisible.

I would now make a reference to a few points as briefly as possible. The first is the necessity for the abolition of the three classes of States—Parts A, B and C. This introduction of disparity between States is a matter of great heart-burning so far as Parts B and C States are concerned. You are aware that this classification is not based on any considerations of either progress or development so far as the States are concerned. Even in Part A States there are fairly backward areas also. As to Part B States, we have Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, where the administration is efficient, and is at a high pitch. Part C States are the relics of the former one-man rule under the British regime. The time has come when this injustice so far as

Parts B and C States are concerned, should be removed. There is no reason why a counsellor should be appointed to advise the Ministries in Part B States and why there should be a Commissioner in Part C States. The best solution would be to abolish the whole classification and bring all the States together under one type of administration.

In passing I would make a reference to one point. We have the smallest State, Coorg, as against U.P. which consists of 51 districts. These disparities should be gradually removed and we must have compact provinces. To do so there ought to be reorganisation of the existing heterogeneous provinces in the South on a proper basis and that would be the linguistic basis. This has been accepted all along and the time has come when we must tackle it boldly. We are fighting shy of the problem, and we in Karnatak are the worst sufferers, so far as the present demarcation of the provinces is concerned. Formerly, when we had numerous States, we were divided between 21 different States. Since the merger of Deccan States our area is brought within the compass of five provinces. What is now necessary is that the Government of India should undertake immediately the preliminary measures essential under article 3 of the Constitution. The Government should appoint Boundary Commissions, fix the boundaries properly, and constitute handy provinces. I am sure the State administrations would then reach a higher level. Otherwise you will have multi-lingual provinces like Bombay. Even Shri C. Rajagopalachari and Swami Ramanand Tirtha of Hyderabad stated that there ought to be a revision of the boundaries of the provinces.

Now I should like to refer to certain problems common to Bombay. In Bombay State we have a very large coastal belt—called the Konkan—which stretches from Bombay in the North to Travancore in the South. It has got very great potentialities, and so far as Karnatak is concerned we have North and South Kanara districts, which are neglected by the administrations of both Bombay and Madras. The potential resources of that area are not exploited at all and the communications are very poor. Under the circumstances, when you take into account the fact that the Planning Commission has taken the decision that there ought to be an equitable and regional development of all parts of India, it is the duty of the Government of India to develop the whole of the Konkan area. Just near the coastal belt we have also areas which are called popularly Malnad areas. The previous Government had appointed a Malnad Development Committee and they had called for an interim report. That report was not accepted and the whole committee had been shelved. My suggestion is that it should be revived and the Malnad portions of Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Coorg should be more fully developed. The East coast in Madras has been thoroughly developed to a very large extent, but unfortunately for us the West Coast below Bombay has not been developed at all. Therefore, I would suggest to the Central Government to initiate measures for a proper development of the coastal belt as also the Malnad areas.

So far as the irrigation projects mentioned in the Planning Commission are concerned, you will find that the Planning Commission has decided to spend Rs. 450 crores on irrigation in five years. Out of that amount you will find that the whole of the Bombay State consisting of the three linguistic areas of Gujerat, Maharashtra and Karnatak gets only Rs. 39 crores. Coming to the southernmost districts of the Bombay State we find that here there were no irrigation projects at all—during the last 100 years of British regime we had only Rs. 14 lakhs spent on irrigation in this Karnatak area as against Rs. 20 crores spent over the rest of the Bombay State. Under these circumstances I would urge upon the present Government and the Planning Commission to give more to the major irrigation schemes that have been accepted already by the Planning Commission. I mention the Ghataprabha irrigation project. It consists of two or three parts: one is the right bank canal, the other is the left bank canal, and we have to construct two big storages. The total amount that is required for it is Rs. 30 crores. Out of that you will be surprised to find that a small amount of Rs. 4·50 crores has been vouchsafed by the Planning Commission to be spent during the next five years over this project. So, it is not possible for us to get any major portion of this irrigation scheme brought under operation during the next five years. Irrigation, you are aware, has been given top priority. Therefore, this Ghataprabha irrigation scheme ought to be taken in hand fully and implemented in the course of the next five years because thereby the food problem would be solved to the extent of about one million tons. That is a point which may kindly be noted.

[Shri Datar]

So far as airlines are concerned, we have not got any airline except one that passes from Bombay to Bangalore which stops at Belgaum. But so far as Belgaum is concerned we have not got any civil aerodrome at all except a landing place belonging to the military department. Therefore it is absolutely essential that Hubli should be developed as a good aerodrome. It stands midway between Bombay and Bangalore; it is also going to be the centre of the North zonal system of the Southern Railway so far as the northern metre gauge system is concerned. Therefore, Hubli is a place where there ought to be an aerodrome with full facilities. We are glad that at Mangalore in South Kanara district, in Madras State, which is also part of Karnatak, there has been a scheme to construct an aerodrome, but so far as Hubli is concerned I suggest that it also ought to be developed and that it ought to be included in the Five Year Plan.

I am going to refer to two questions which bear on education. One is the grants to the new Universities started in India. In Bombay we had one University, but during the last five years, thanks to the Congress Government we have got six statutory Universities, and the Government of Bombay are not in a position to extend financial assistance to the extent that these infant Universities require. In fact, I am almost of the opinion that University education ought to form part of the Central list of subjects, and not necessarily of the States List. All the same, I am glad to hear that the Central Government are going to appoint a Grants Committee, and I hope that a larger number of grants will be given to all these Universities.

On the same question of education, I should make a reference to the Osmania University. The Osmania University in Hyderabad was developed as an Urdu University. So far as the sixteen districts of Hyderabad State are concerned, half the area is Telugu speaking. Five districts are a Marathi speaking area, and Karnatak speaking area is three districts and odd. In spite of these three languages, Telugu, Marathi and Kannada being the regional languages, they were relegated to the cool shade of absolute neglect and Urdu was developed. We are now informed that this Osmania University is going to be turned into a Hindi University and is going to be taken over by the Central Government. So far as the taking over by the Centre is concerned, we have no objection to it. So far as the making it into a Hindi University is concerned, there also, we may have no objection, provided proper facilities are given for the spread and development of Telugu, Marathi and Kannada, because they are the regional languages. During the last three or four hundred years, in the State of Hyderabad, all these languages and the nationals of these languages were absolutely neglected. My submission on this question is that even if it be turned into a Hindi University, the Hindi character of the University should be such that the interests of the regional languages are safeguarded. If the question were to be solved in any other way, then, we have no objection if the State of Hyderabad is completely disintegrated, and the three portions handed over to the three proposed States of Andhra, Karnatak and Maharashtra. This is a question which should be taken in hand. I am confident that all these problems will receive the careful and proper attention of the authorities concerned.

Dr. Ansari (Bidar): I shall try to be as brief and take as little time of the House as is possible for a novice in parliamentary debates to do so. I feel that any honest appraisal of the general Budget must be done from one and the only angle, and that is how best can it be used as an instrument of economic progress. The concept of economic progress is inextricably linked up with the problem of welfare of the people as a whole, more so in a country like India where poverty is the bane of our existence. It requires the maximum, but rational and deliberate, utilisation and exploitation of natural resources for increased production and better distribution and this is what is meant by planning.

I submit that the Central Budget, particularly the capital Budget is the direct instrument of planning. The capital expenditure of Rs. 121 crores for various projects and schemes for planned economic development is a commendable achievement in itself. It will bring about the implementation of such great schemes as Sindri, Damodar Valley, Chittaranjan and various other projects. Some of these projects are similar to and even greater than those which were undertaken in the Soviet Union in the late twenties and were called by Lenin as their "Socialist Islands heralding the dawn of a new era". But for these great projects and many more alike of national importance we shall have to pay a price. We have to make a

choice between paying the price now for future prosperity and progress of the country by taking up the projects and building them for the good of the people as a whole or abandoning them for small immediate gains and other palliative measures to relieve distress here and there but ruin all hope of recovery and be instrumental in creating a dismal and a very very unhappy future for the coming generations. It has often been the irony of history that the future is generally discounted for the present. Those who have done so have gone under. Let us not make that mistake.

After independence, the first task before our National Government was to achieve political consolidation and avoid economic disintegration. When the new Government took over, the forces of political disruption both within and without India were feverishly working to destroy the political unity of the country. Similarly, sectional economic interests were using methods of pressure tactics to achieve their selfish ends and thus hamper the economic unification of the country. The Leader of the House, winding up the debate on the President's Address, gave in his own inimitable way a very lucid survey of the happenings of the last four or five years, and the difficulties that our leaders had to face and the obstacles they had to surmount. I need not therefore go into them. But I wish to point out that the Government, consituated as it was, successfully surmounted those difficulties and solved the problem of political and economic unity of the country, which is the pre-requisite of all planning

Here, may I be permitted to point out that in France after the great French Revolution it took them a decade and an era of Napoleonic dictatorship to achieve this end. In recent history, in the Soviet Union it took them eleven years to consolidate their political gains. We on the other hand have done this within five years. Is this not an achievement which we can be proud of?

A Planning Commission was constituted to draw up a Plan for the economic development of the country and in the framing of this Plan some of our topmost financial experts and economists were associated. Members of the Planning Commission were acutely aware of the limitations of planned economic development in an underdeveloped country. The Commission had to choose between realism and popularity and it is good that they chose realism rather than popularity. Neither history nor the critics will accuse the members of the Planning Commission of dreaming rosy dreams. They have adopted a realistic approach and their feet are firmly planted on solid ground.

The Commission has produced a Five Year Plan—a very important document and at the same time a very important event. Maurice Dobb, one of the topmost leftist economists who is also an expert in Soviet planning makes the following comment on the Five Year Plan:

> "One cannot but praise the lucidity and judgment with which the Plan is composed and the frankness and the 'expertise' with which it states before the reader a number of significant issues. That the issue of planning should be officially set before the people of India in this way is no doubt an important event."

The authors of the Five Year Plan have been accused of having no philosophy, but anyone who has read the Plan will agree that through its pages runs a single theme and that is to raise the standard of living of the people through collective national effort. That is the main philosophy as well as the strategy of the Plan and there can be no better and no greater philosophy than this. It has to be worked out through the effort of the people and for the people.

May I here suggest to the Government that it should always keep in mind that the crux of any successful Plan is the intimate understanding and the closest co-operation between the Government and the people? In order to have the fullest co-operation of the people, the Government must show a natural regard for their aspirations, the first and foremost of which is the building up of a new social system, giving them new hopes and a new meaning to their lives.

The authors of the Plan have very rightly emphasized that we must peacefully evolve a new system, that is to say, the system of mixed economy where the best points of the two systems, that is, socialism and capitalism, are very judiciously combined. One of the assumptions of the Five Year Plan is the system of mixed economy. Mixed economy, may I submit for the benefit of my hon. friends on the extreme left, was accepted by the Soviet Union and Soviet leaders between the years 1921-28 and is the major plank in the policy of our great neighbour, China.

[Dr. Ansari]

Lenin described the period of 1921-28 in Russia as "the period of transitional mixed economy which was an advance on the present state of affairs and economically immeasurably superior". Lenin further named it as "State capitalism which was a gigantic step forward in which inevitably elements of both capitalism and socialism would be mixed—that is, by taking the co-operation of those cultured capitalists who agree with State capitalism". I am quoting from Lenin's *Collected Works*.

12 NOON

If you will permit me, Sir, I will now say a few words about foreign aid. The Plan envisages a public expenditure of Rs. 300 crores from foreign countries and invites foreign capital for investment in this country. My hon. friends on the Opposition Benches have repeatedly criticised the policy of inviting foreign capital to India and advocated the confiscation of the existing foreign investments. Nothing can be more ruinous than this, because the internal capital formation is so miserably low that the rate of economic progress without foreign finance will have to be considerably slowed down, which nobody wants. My hon. friends on the extreme left have laudably spoken about Soviet planning which many of us on this side of the House also admire. The Soviet Government also welcomed foreign finance for their planning, because they could not progress within the limit of their own resources. Here once again I quote Maurice Dobb on the Soviet attitude towards foreign aid in the early period:

> "For certain enterprises, particularly where foreign capital was involved, proposals were canvassed for the creation of mixed companies in which the State and the private capitalists should participate jointly. For example, the Russo-Dutch Syndicate was created for the extension of railways in the Donetz region."

This is from *Soviet Economic Development* by Maurice Dobb.

May I suggest to the Government that whether foreign aid is coming forth or not, whether we have enough resources or not, a plan can only be implemented by the people themselves. Their needs must be communicated to the Government and the Government must communicate to them the decisions and actions through a reliable agency. The introduction of community projects is a step in the right direction. Democracy must be taken to the people who are illiterate. They must be educated in democracy. That is the only way of successful democratic planning.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): I must confess that I cannot congratulate our distinguished Finance Minister on the Budget that he has presented. It is a strange welfare State indeed in which in this, the first democratically elected Sovereign Parliament, the very first gift of the hon. the Finance Minister to the starving millions of India is the reduction of the food subsidies. I am really surprised and shocked to know that the ex-Minister of the Government Shri Gadgil—

> ते तं भुक्त्वा स्वर्गं लोकं विशालम्
> क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यं लोकं विशन्ति

—who has become our equal after having enjoyed the heavens of office should preach a sermon to us that even though we may be starving today, we should not mind it because our sons and grandsons may enjoy out of our starvation today. My question is whether we are made to starve so that our sons and grandsons may enjoy happiness, or are we forced to starve so that one party may remain in power and so that its bosses, the capitalists and industrialists, may not be touched? It was contended here that the great lion or tiger of the Congress was just taking rest in order to pounce upon the capitalists, but my own feeling is that this tiger is in the cage of the capitalists. He has been financed in the last elections by the industrialists, the capitalists, the princes etc. They have financed the Congress. (*Some Hon. Members*: Question.) I know it for a certainty and I ask the Congress Government: why is it that in this the first Budget no fresh taxation has been proposed? I want to challenge the Congress Party if it is prepared to join hands with the Opposition Party in abolishing all privy purses.

An Hon. Member: Which Opposition party?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: The party to which I have the honour to belong. I challenge the Congress party which has given tickets to a large number of princes, black marketeers, mill owners and industrialists in the last general elections. On behalf of my party I challenge the Congress that it has not

the courage to economise the expenditure on administration. I have found that the only item on which they could economise was on the food subsidy that was being granted for the benefit of the lower middle classes and poorer classes living in the cities. I am not in a mood to congratulate the Finance Minister for having balanced the Budget. He may have balanced the Budget of the Government of India; but he has completely unbalanced and confused the budget of a large number of families living in the cities. My own test of a really good Budget is that it must look to the welfare, the economic well-being of the society as a whole and should not restrict itself to the revenue and expenditure of the Government. I find that this same approach, the perverse approach is reflected in all aspects of administration of this country.

Much was made by our Finance Minister about reduction in the prices—what is known as slump. I do not know whether the planned policy of our Government is responsible for the present slump, or whether its roots lie somewhere else. But even taking for granted for argument's sake that our Government is responsible for the present slump, it is very strange that the slump has not given any advantage to the lower middle classes and the poorer classes of people. While songs are being sung regarding reduction in prices, we find that the prices of our food-stuffs are increasing. So far as reduction in prices is concerned, I know how the agriculturists were hit the hardest in the districts of Berar, Madhya Pradesh. The cotton markets there were closed for weeks; but our Central Government did not go to their rescue. I can quote quite a large number of instances where our Government has not cared for the economic well-being of the country.

In Madhya Bharat, the province from which I have the honour to be elected, there was a controversy regarding the selection of a capital: the controversy was between Gwalior and Indore. People could not settle among themselves. They came to the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and he was appointed arbitrator. And what a strange award our Prime Minister has given! When I read that award I am reminded of a story of a girl. The girl was being wooed by two suitors. The poor girl could not decide as to whom she should marry and in exasperation and despair she referred the matter to her old uncle, thinking that he would act in her best interest. And what did the uncle do? Instead of choosing one suitor from among the two, he gave a decree that the girl shall marry both. Similarly, our Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, instead of choosing one city to be the capital of the province has given an award that both the cities will be the capital. And again he has divided the year into months—as was done in the case of Draupadi in *Maha Bharata*—and decided that for four and a half months one city will be the capital and the other city will be the capital for the remaining seven and a half months. But our Prime Minister has never cared to know what would be the strain on the poor tax-payer of Madhya Bharat. I have been told that it will be a strain to the tune of about Rs. seven lakhs. Then again this duality of capital will result in the poor clerks being forced to maintain two establishments, one at Indore and the other at Gwalior, their children suffering in their education, etc. All this is being done in order to please the cliques that are sitting at Gwalior and Indore. I want to bring to the notice of the House another fact regarding the selection of the capital. The representatives from Gwalior who were elected on the Hindu Mahasabha ticket—almost all the Congress candidates there were defeated—were not consulted before giving this award. What I want to bring to the notice of the House is that in our administrative policy never a moment's thought is being given to the economic well-being of the people.

The Finance Minister has said, and perhaps rightly said, that they cannot reduce the expenditure on defence. I am not one who wants to reduce the expenditure on defence. In fact, I want the expenditure on defence to be increased. My own feeling is that our Army, Navy, and Air Force should be developed in such a way as to be on a par with the fighting forces of first class powers in the world. But here the Army is maintained because they are afraid that there may be war in Kashmir. There may be trouble in Kashmir. For the last four years we have spent millions of rupees on Kashmir; we have spilt the valuable blood of our Army. With what result? We have been told at the end of four years by Shaikh Abdullah that this Parliament has no jurisdiction over Kashmir. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee and my hon. friend Mr. N. C. Chatterjee have raised points here regarding the citizenship of residents of Kashmir and whether this Parliament has got jurisdiction

[Shri V. G. Deshpande]

over Kashmir. That question has still not been answered satisfactorily and we are going on spending money without any result.

I was unfortunately not present here during the debate on Kashmir—perhaps, I may have been in jail. A challenge it appears was thrown to us to show a single instance of persecution in Kashmir. I want to answer that question. Not one but there are several instances where there have been persecutions in Jammu and Kashmir—not on communal matters, mind you. There was an article in a newspaper written by Mr. Sant Ram, who is the Secretary of the Praja Parishad of Jammu and Kashmir. He had alleged that thirteen persons had died of starvation. He was arrested and prosecuted and here is the judgment of the magistrate where he has said that he was satisfied from the prosecution evidence itself that there were deaths due to starvation. These are the grounds on which Praja Praishad workers are arrested, detained and it is given out to the world that these are the people who foment communal trouble and that is why they are being suppressed and repressed. The real fact is that the party in power is not prepared to tolerate any opposition.

Here I have got another order against Pandit Makhanlal who is under detention for the last six months and the period of whose detention is again extended. It is to be noted that no grounds for his detention were supplied to him. The same charge can be levelled against our Home Department also. We are spending huge sums on police; but what is the use? There is not the same amount of safety and security of life as existed before. There cannot be any better illustration of my accusation than the assault that was made on one of the Ministers of the Government of India while he was travelling by train. Our police and our Home Department are mainly meant to suppress the political adversaries of the Congress.

Within the last four years, I know that more than one lakh men have been arrested and detained in prisons without trial and it is a disgrace and shame on any Government, particularly the free Government of India which arrested and detained a patriot of Veer Savarkar's order. After arresting such great leaders and patriots this Government wants to parade before the public as a democratic Government.

I was speaking of Kashmir. In Kashmir our Government is making so much publicity of the right given to the people for deciding their future. I want to ask our Government, if they are prepared to concede the right of self-determination to territories acquired after the signing of the Instrument of Accession for Part B States, why the same principle is not being applied to the Hyderabad State also. If it is the desire of the people of Kashmir that Maharaja Hari Singh should not remain there and it is the desire of the people there that Kashmir should be administered in a particular manner, the Government of India knows very well that it is the established and declared will of the people of Hyderabad that His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad should be deposed and the Hyderabad territory should be disintegrated into three linguistic areas. But our Government does not apply the same principle to Hyderabad because they know that it will displease certain sections and communities. Our strange and perverse secularism has one meaning in the case of one community and an altogether different meaning in the case of other communities. It is this reason, this inconvenience and embarrassment caused to the Government in the case of Hyderabad which is coming in the way of forming linguistic provinces all over India.

Then, my friends on the Congress Benches have at considerable pain and labour told this House why they have been chosen in these elections. An Election Commission has been formed in this New India for conducting all these elections. Their claim is—the accusation was made that they were elected on the names of certain leaders—their answer was that they have been elected on account of the services they have rendered to the country. My contention is they have neither been elected on account of the services rendered by them, nor have they been elected on account of the names of these leaders. They have been elected because there was power in their hands, and with the votes of certain minorities.....

An Hon. Member: What about you?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I have also got that power: it is a power of morality, a power of patriotism and a power of service.

I was stating that in the last General Elections I know that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's name did not help them so much, but I know that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's position as Prime Minister did help the Congress in the last elections. Why was he elected President of the Indian National Congress just on the eve of the General Elections? Why was an aeroplane of the Government of India placed at his disposal, in which he travelled all over the country? And the illiterate masses, who had been granted adult franchise for the first time, confused his position as the President of the Indian National Congress with the Prime Ministership of India. I know how Ministers mis-used their power. At Gwalior there was a complaint against a Minister of Communications who was caught red-handed before the Returning Officer and before the D.S.P., using the vans and weapon-carriers of the Government. The Returning Officer when confronted said "I am helpless, it is not a cognizable offence". These Returning Officers who happen to be executive officers working under the Ministers could not go against them and prosecute these Ministers. In regard to the recent by-election in Gwalior I had written to the Election Commission saying, "There are complaints about tampering of ballot boxes from all parts of the country and my request is that all these ballot boxes should be wrapped up in a cloth and seals of the agents of the different candidates may be pressed on them". The answer to this was, "We cannot see our way to accede to your request". I know that in spite of this governmental pressure, in spite of the money of the capitalists, the Congress has failed to get more than 44 per cent. of the votes in the last General Elections. Even though we are in a minority I know that I am representing and speaking the voice of the majority in the country when I say that this Government has failed on every front and unless the Government makes a fundamental and radical change in its approach to all problems, the country's future is dark.

Shri Gopala Rao (Gudivada): I wish to present before this House the people's point of view. We are discussing the Budget here while millions and millions outside the House are anxiously and keenly observing the proceedings taking place in this House. For the first time after a Parliament elected by the people has come into being, our Budget session is going on. It is therefore natural for the millions of the people in the country to expect with anxiety and hope a better future for them from our discussions.

We have to see whether this Budget can become the instrument for economic progress and prosperity in the country. What is the criterion or the measuring rod for characterizing a particular budget whether it is a People's Budget or a budget which is profitable to certain persons other than the people? I say that the criterion or the proper test is to see its effect on the life of the people. We have to see whether this Budget is going to solve the unemployment problem, whether it is going to solve the economic problem and lessen the burden on the people, whether it is going to tax the rich, whether it is going to raise the purchasing capacity of the millions. These are the criteria by which you can characterize the Budget.

Broadly speaking, this Budget is in no way different from the Budgets presented by the previous regime. What are the general features of the Budget? Strictly speaking, here is the basis for the catastrophic policies that are being pursued by the Government for the last five years. The people's food subsidy has been reduced, fifty per cent. of the Budget is allotted for military purposes, there is no taxation on the rich, there is no relief afforded to the people These are the main features of the Budget. And there is no proper development of industries or improvement in production. As far as the Five Year Plan is concerned I have to say that it is not a plan for the development of the country or for improving the life of its people, but it is precisely a plan for the preservation of the existing pattern of agrarian economy in the country for a long period. The budget is based mainly on the help of foreign capital, and those capitalists are successfully seeing to it that there may not be any possibility of a change in the agrarian economy so that a free market will be open to them for a long period for exploiting this country and for keeping this country in a condition of backward economy. That is why I say that unless there is a basic change of policy, basic change in the economic system, there is no hope of fulfilling successfully this Five Year Plan. For the success of the Plan, the pre-condition is radical reforms in the economic system. Whether in the rural sector or in the agrarian sector, or other sector, unless there is a radical and basic change in the fundamental economic system, the Plan intended for the people's welfare cannot be implemented. The Plan can be successful only when the

[Shri Gopala Rao]

people, whom it is intended to benefit, co-operate. If the Plan were for the people, it could be successfully implemented by the people and for the people. This Plan completely aligns itself with foreign capital and does not effect any basic changes in the economic system of the country. That is why the other day one of my friends correctly remarked that this Plan creates no enthusiasm in the country. This plan cannot mobilize millions of people to successfully implement it. On the other hand, there is disappointment in the country against this Plan and an air of relief abroad. This Plan is intended to help the imperialists. If this Plan is based on an agrarian basis it cannot help to build our economy. Therefore, I say that if the Plan is to be implemented properly and perfectly and in the interests of the people, it must have their co-operation. That is completely lacking. Will the Government make basic changes in their policies? No. It is determined to depend on the decadent forces. They are simply safeguarding the British interests. They are maintaining the feudal autocracy. There is almost the landlords' rule in the countryside. I ask, how in these circumstances this Five Year Plan which is to be based on people's co-operation, be successful?

I wish to bring to the notice of this House as I come from the Andhra Province and the issue of linguistic provinces has been there for a very long time. The people of my province —30 millions of them—have been and are fighting for the last 30 years for national independence as well as for a separate province. I can say that this is almost nearly a half century old problem. Millions of the people are trying to achieve a separate linguistic province for the last three decades. This Government have so many times accepted and advocated the separation. In 1913 a resolution was passed by the Andhra Committee that they must have a separate linguistic province. The All-India Congress Committee 30 years ago accepted this basic principle; they not only accepted it but they were actively advocating it. All the provincial Congress Committees were based on the simple principle of linguistic provinces. Otherwise, I ask, what was the necessity for organizing a separate Andhra Congress Committee? That is why the people were expecting from this Government that their long cherished goal of having a separate province would be fulfilled. Unfortunately after the advent of the Congress to political power, the people were thoroughly disappointed. Whenever there is an agitation by the people of the country for a separate province, committees are being appointed, promises are being given as if something is going to be done. If you review the Congress Administration during the past five years, as far as these things are concerned, we have to characterize it as a period of broken promises. Peculiar arguments are advanced by certain responsible leaders so far as the linguistic province is concerned. They say that the demand for a separate province is characterized by narrow provincialism, and anti-nationalism. It is an unfortunate affair. Can any person with a sense of responsibility say that our demand is based on narrow provincialism? For 40 years the people are demanding for a separate province. At the same time they were fighting as a vanguard of the national movement at all stages. You cannot characterize it as narrow provincialism. In 1920 the Telugu people were at the helm of affairs in the no-tax campaign. In 1930 thousands of peasants, workers etc. joined in the national struggle. At the same time, they were demanding a separate province. Nobody can characterize it as narrow provincialism. It is part of nationalism and if it is narrow provincialism, how can that nation stand at the head of every movement that was launched by the National Congress and other political parties which were fighting against Imperialism? It was fighting for every progressive step that was being taken in the country. I shall give one glaring example. In the last election Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya who is a well known poet was elected from Vijayavada though he is a Bengalee. That shows that the people are above provincialism. That shows their national ideology; they are for peace and they are for a democratic India.

Therefore, I say you cannot refuse the demand of 30 million people for a separate province. The other day representatives of the United Karnatak party met the Prime Minister on this issue. There is the Maharashtra issue, Aikya Kerala issue, etc. There is the United Samyukta Karnatic, Vishala Andhra and other issues. These are burning problems. Unless we solve the main problem, properly and peacefully, there is no scope for the existence of a powerful and democratic India. Many big arguments are being advanced against this. Some people say that as a principle, they accept

it but when the question of action comes, they refuse to act. I say a united India can be realized only with linguistic provinces. Some say that the demand of linguistic provinces is to disintegrate India. Certainly not. Now India is divided into 28 States. If a redistribution of States takes place on the linguistic provincial basis, there will be 15 or 16 provincial States having their nationalities separate with plenty of scope for development with their own culture, literature, traditions etc. That is why I request the House to take note of the gravity of the situation, rise to the occasion and fulfil the promises which were given for the last 30 years so that new nationalities, especially Vishala Andhra, United Maharashtra, Samyukta Karnataka, Aikya Kerala may play their proper part. The Budget completely ignores this reality. It is based on a different basis.

As far as the other aspects of the Budget are concerned.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may reserve them for another occasion.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): I rise to give my wholehearted support to the Budget proposals submitted by the hon. Finance Minister to this House.

Before I proceed to discuss the Budget proposals, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Members to certain remarks made by some Members on the Opposition Benches this morning. I listened to the speeches right from the Communists to the Communalists and Capitalists. This morning, before I made up my mind to support the Budget, I was musing as to what attitude I should take. But, when I saw the picture, the united front of the Capitalists, Communists, Communalists, (*An Hon. Member*: And the Hindu Maha Sabha) in their criticism of the Congress Government, I thought that the Congress Government is on the right track in so far as they have adopted the *via media*, the golden *media*, in presenting the proposals.

My hon. friend Mr. Chattopadhyaya made a very emotional and poetic speech and incidentally mentioned that there is no encouragement for art in this country. It is easy to make such emotional speeches and arrest the attention of the people. I personally think that the claims of the Members of the Opposition are based on emotions rather than on reason. Yesterday, my sister Annie Mascarene said that the Opposition Members ought to be treated with respect and consideration as it is the case in England and America. May I ask in all humility the Members of the Opposition whether the Opposition in this Parliament is trying to observe the corresponding conventions established in England or America? Are they behaving in the same responsible way? Their whole aim seems to be.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: On a point of order, Sir. There is no representative of the Finance Ministry on the Treasury Benches.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): I represent the Finance Ministry at the present moment, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are a number of hon. Ministers here.

Shri R. G. Dubey: I want to know from the Members of the Opposition whether they are really keen about the future welfare of mankind in this country. How are they going to do? Do they want to offer constructive suggestions? Mr. Chattopadhyaya mentioned that he is not a member of the Communist Party and that he is an independent thinker and that he wants to criticise the Budget in that perspective. We are used to the strategic way of the Communist Party to divert the people. (*An Hon. Member*: They are fellow travellers) —they are fellow travellers as my hon. friend reminds me—to exploit public opinion. I do not mind if they have any public opinion behind them. I may put this question, what is the position of freedom and human liberty in Soviet Russia? There is no such Parliament there which discusses and debates and freely deliberates in Soviet Russia. If a man criticise Comrade Stalin, even if he were to say so to his wife and children, in his own house, the next day, you could find him behind the prison bars.

Then, these very friends talk of democracy in this country. I am surprised and I really feel that their whole motive is not to cherish democracy in this country, not to nurture democracy in this country, but to do away with democracy. In the course of thousands of years, this is the first time that we are having a Parliament based on adult franchise wherein millions of people have voted and have returned us to the Legislatures. This is the supreme body. It is known in every part of the world that we are having democracy. Let me tell the

[Shri R. G. Dubey]

Members of the Opposition that the freedom that we enjoy in this country, that the freedom that the Congress Members enjoy within the framework of the Congress Party is more than what they are enjoying in Soviet Russia.

Now, I turn to some of the criticisms made by the Opposition Members. Their criticism is that it is not a common man's Budget, that the Budget does not make provision for tax relief, that essentially the tax structure is the same, and that there is no radical change. I do agree with the criticism. But, I want to know whether the Congress Government, in the conditions as they are today, was expected to introduce any major changes in the taxation structure. I would like to quote a passage from Karl Marx on this occasion.

An Hon. Member: A devil quoting the Bible.

Shri R. G. Dubey: He says:

> "Justice can never rise superior to the economic conditions of the time."

So, whatever high ideals or high thoughts we may place before the country, the question is, can we implement those ideas, can we implement those principles in action, when the social conditions and economic conditions of the time lag behind. India was liberated only four years ago. Then came the Partition and the movement of refugees; then the question of minorities and the transplantation of population. There was transfer of population in Turkey and the Balkan nations. But, the magnitude of the transfer of population that we witnessed in India is something unheard of in the history of mankind. Then, came the dislocation in the transport system.

I crave your indulgence and the indulgence of the House to quote another passage. (*An Hon. Member*: Quote 50 passages). Soviet Russia is held as an ideal country. No doubt, many Congressmen also considered Soviet Russia as one of the ideal nations. That does not mean that we respect the ideals of Soviet Russia in every respect. I may also tell the hon. Members that the moral prestige and authority that Soviet Russia held in pre-war days, before the Second World War is not there now. Soviet Russia was considered the liberator of mankind before the Second World War. That is not the position today. Look at the attitude of Soviet Russia towards Yugoslavia, for instance. Obviously no one could say that Marshal Tito is a reactionary or a counter-revolutionary. Look at the attitude of Soviet Russia towards the smaller nations of Europe or the Middle East countries. The other day it was said that India need not be afraid of any country because you have as your neighbours ideal countries. No; we are afraid. Today, Soviet Russia also is considered to be having aims and policy which are open to suspicion.....

An Hon. Member: Are we discussing the Budget?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anything can be discussed on the Budget; foreign policy, etc.

Shri R. G. Dubey: The question is this:

> "Shortage of fuel, of materials and of food combined to bring about a disastrous fall in industrial productivity. The transport and industrial difficulties, which were enough to baffle the boldest and wisest efforts, caused congestion and dislocation in the administrative apparatus, which reacted upon and worsened the economic situation. Starvation or semi-starvation grievously lowered the intensity of work, the efficiency of the individual worker, swelled absenteeism and encouraged petty theft and speculation as means of supplementing starvation rations."

Regarding inflation, you see the figure that is given here.

> "In October 1920, the purchasing power of the Rouble was no more than 1 per cent. of what it had been in October, 1917."

For the last four or five years, we were clamouring that we must have a fall in prices. Now, here is a Finance Minister who has brought it about. With due respect to his predecessors, I must say that Mr. Deshmukh is the first Indian Finance Minister who could assess the situation and strike a *via media*, and who has introduced a measure of stability in the financial situation of the country, and has succeeded in maintaining an equilibrium. Now you say, give us subsidy You want subsidy for the cities. You cannot make a distinction here; you must also give subsidy to the rural areas which means an additional

sum of Rs. 90 crores. We are facing a deficit Budget. I want you to examine whether in the present economic conditions this is possible. If you want to grant subsidy to the extent of 90 crores, that would mean that you have again to print currency notes to that extent. That would raise the question of inflation, and the devil of inflation will raise its head. The first and most important thing for us is to check this currency inflation. I really thank the hon. Finance Minister—not because I am a Congressman but as a citizen of this country—I think he has gained control over the situation. Here is a man who has got courage. I know that it means hardships and suffering to the citizens in this country for some time to come. But you people in the year 1942, when it was a war, and while we were fighting for the liberation of our country, for the imaginary danger of Fascism, you asked us to work more to help the British war effort; now when this national Government is straining every nerve to bring increase in production, to bring more land under cultivation, you say you want subsidy. I must give a warning to those who believe in the radical method that if you want to bring down Pandit Nehru's leadership in the country, you are paving the way for Fascism, you are opening the doors to counter-revolution.

The other day one of our friends said this is a bureaucratic Government. Is there any sense in it? Can you tell this a bureaucratic Government. Is it not based on adult franchise? Is it not based on the popular verdict of the people. If you call this autocracy, you have committed a mistake. Today in India you cannot have a better leader than Pandit Nehru. But you are trying to bring down his Government. I very much doubt your talk about democracy. You do not want democracy in this country.

I agree with Shri Gadgil's view that the Planning Commission's report is a very modest document. We stand not for a free economy. We stand for a controlled economy which means a go-by to commodity or capitalist economy. We have made a beginning. That is a step in the right direction. You cannot produce history in a day.

Regarding land reforms, I am surprised at what some of the Socialist Members said with such great force regarding land reforms. When an amendment was made to amend the Constitution to pave the way for land reform, these very Members raised objections against amending the Constitution, saying that we had no regard for constitutional propriety. And today those very Members are questioning about our *bona fides* to introduce land reforms. But we know our duty towards the masses of this country. I know what is being done is not enough. Redivision of the land on an equitable and rational basis is necessary. That will be done. From what I read in the papers the Working Committee of the Congress is considering seriously about the introduction of agricultural reform on co-operative basis.

You are talking about why India remains in the Commonwealth. Have we lost our integrity, have we lost our independence, have we lost our sovereignty? In what way? We are having an independent stand on all questions. Take the Tunisian question. Take the Chinese question. If Soviet Russia can remain in the U.N.O. even though it is dominated by imperialism, and still pursue policies in the best interests of its own country, I do not see any reason why India should not remain in the Commonwealth and take the advantage.

Lastly, I want to say a word or two about the province from which I come. I have the privilege to come from Bombay Karnatak. I endorse the statements and expressions made by Shri B. N. Datar in respect of Karnatak. Karnatak, the south end of Bombay State, has received a step-motherly treatment. It is backward in respect of transport, communication and in every other way. Kanwar is very rich in forests. Nobody has cared to tap the resources. I come from Bijapur. I have the privilege of representing Bijapur. We are talking about Rayalaseema. I may say Bijapur is in the same category as Rayalaseema is. Rayalaseema, Raichur district, Bijapur, parts of Sholapur—the whole of this zone is in the famine area. I have some doubts about the methods the Planning Commission is adopting. The Planning Commission has left out this famine zone completely. Bijapur is rich in soil. It has five rivers. It alone can supply grain to the Bombay State to the extent of one-third of its needs. I do not see that Government is doing anything about it. During the last 67 years I find that there were 23 famines or situations of scarcity in Bijapur. In 1943 there was the greatest famine in Bijapur as the famine in Rayalaseema today. Even then, no permanent or long-range scheme has been introduced in Bijapur. I want to draw the attention of Government that they

[Shri R. G. Dubey]

should see that this money on planning is not wasted. Instead of wasting money here and there, they should have a scheme which would cover the whole famine zone, and see that they do something on a long-range basis.

श्री एम० पी० मिश्र : कई दिनों से इस सदन में गरम गरम भाषणों की अच्छी आतिशबाज़ी देखने को मिली है। मुझे तो सब से अच्छी तक़रीर अपने कवि मित्र श्री हरेन्द्रनाथ चट्टोपाध्याय की लगी। बड़े जोश के साथ उन्होंने भाषण किया और मैं सोचता रहा कि अगर किसी कवि के हाथ में किसी मुल्क की क़िस्मत बनाने को सौंप दी जाय तो उस देश का भविष्य कैसा होगा। मुझे एक क़िस्सा याद आ गया। कवि की उपमाओं के सहारे किसी चित्रकार ने एक तस्वीर बनाई, एक रूपसी की, एक सुन्दरी की। तो उस ने उस में उस के बालों की जगह सांप लगा दिये, आंखों की जगह हिरन लगा दिया। तो मैं सोचता हूं कि मेरे मित्र श्री हरेन्द्रनाथ चट्टोपाध्याय के अनुसार अगर देश का भविष्य बनाया जाय तो वह भविष्य भी वैसा ही बनेगा।

मेरे दोस्तों ने, जो खास कर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ़ से यहां आये हैं, सरकार पर बड़े बड़े आरोप लगाये हैं। श्री गोपालन ने कहा कि सरकार सब कुछ करना चाहती है, लेकिन लोगों को रोटी देना नहीं चाहती। भोजन उन का एक हथियार है जिस के सहारे वह हमारी सरकार पर हमला करना चाहते हैं। ठीक है, देश में भोजन की कमी है, ३६ करोड़ मुंह हैं और इतना अनाज नहीं है कि सब को खिलाया जा सके। लेकिन जब यह सवाल सामने आया और प्लानिंग कमीशन (Planning Commission) ने अपने खर्च का सब से अधिक हिस्सा खेती पर खर्च करने का फ़ैसला किया — और यह प्लानिंग कमीशन ने बिल्कुल ठीक फ़ैसला किया है कि इस देश में सब से ज्यादा जरूरी चीज यह है कि देश की खेती को, देश को कृषि को आगे बढ़ाया जाय, और उसका विकास किया जाय—तो हमारे दोस्तों को इस बात की बड़ी शिकायत हुई कि जहां धन का सैकड़े पीछे ३० रुपया खेती पर खर्च किया जा रहा है वहां १०० में में से सिर्फ़ ६ रुपया उद्योगों के विकास पर खर्च किया जायेगा। लेकिन इस बात को भी सोचना है कि इस देश में उद्योगों के विकास से, औद्योगीकरण के ज़रिये से, देश की हालत कैसी होगी, जिस औद्योगीकरण के आधार पर संसार के और और मुल्कों का विकास और उद्धार हुआ है। देखने से तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि औद्योगीकरण का ख्याल, औद्योगीकरण का प्रोग्राम, बड़ा आधुनिक है। लेकिन आज इस सन् १९५२ में तो यह ख्याल, यह विचार बहुत पुराना पड़ चुका है। और जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान का सवाल है, औद्योगीकरण से तो इस देश का सवाल हल ही नहीं हो सकता। औद्योगीकरण के रास्ते से इस देश को उस दशा पर पहुंचने में १०—१५ वर्ष लगेंगे जहां कि आज ब्रिटेन और अमेरिका हैं। और वह भी इस देश के रुपये से नहीं हो सकेगा। किसी विदेशी ताक़त के, किसी विदेशी हुकूमत के पैसे की मदद से इस देश का औद्योगीकरण हो सकता है, चाहे वह अमेरिका का पैसा हो, या सोवियट रूस या चीन का हो। और इतने समय तक इस देश के लोगों को बड़ी मुसीबत झेलनी पड़ेगी और उस के बाद भी इंगलैंड के पैमाने का इस देश में औद्योगीकरण हो गया तो क्या होगा? जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का सवाल है १०० में से १५ को शायद उस औद्योगीकरण से रोज़गार मिल सकेगा। बाक़ी ८५ क्या करेंगे? यहां बड़ा मज़ाक उड़ाया जाता है पापुलेशन कन्ट्रोल (Population Control) का। लेकिन तब

तक तो इस देश में ६ करोड़ आदमी और बढ़ जायेंगे, एक पूरा जर्मनी आ जायगा। इसलिये औद्योगीकरण इस देश का कोई उद्धार नहीं कर सकता। यह ख्याल पुराना पड़ गया है। इसलिये हम प्लानिंग कमीशन को और किसी बात के लिये नहीं तो सिर्फ़ इसी बात के लिये बधाई देते हैं कि उस ने सही जगह पर, देश की ठीक नब्ज़ पर अपना हाथ रखा है और कहा है कि देश में हम सब से ज्यादा धन कृषि के विकास पर खर्च करेंगे। मेरी राय में इस देश में एक ही उद्योग को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है, इस देश का एक ही औद्योगीकरण हो सकता है और वह यह है कि इस देश की खेती को आगे बढ़ाया जाय।

भारत के लोग अपनी जीविका, अपनी सभ्यता और अपनी संस्कृति खेती से ही पैदा कर सकते हैं। और खेती को आधुनिक ढंग से ही उन्नत किया जा सकता है। इसी नाते जो बजट हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने पेश किया है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। वह बजट हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन के आधार पर बनाया गया है। यह ठीक है कि हमारी सरकार अपना अधिकांश धन खेती के विकास, और उत्तरोत्तर विकास पर खर्च करने जा रही है लेकिन इस के साथ साथ हमारी सरकार और चीज़ों को भी करने में लगी हुई है। और कई तरह की स्कीमें चला रही है। लेकिन मैं एक निवेदन अपनी सरकार से करना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि इस देश का उद्धार खेती के विकास पर निर्भर है तो उस के लिये हमें गांवों की तरफ़ अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करना होगा। गांवों का उद्धार करना होगा, क्योंकि यह खेतिहर देश है और यहां का मुख्य उद्यम खेती है। सिर्फ़ रुपये से ही खेती का उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है, और रुपये मात्र से ही खेती की उपज और पैदावार नहीं बढ़ायी जा सकती है। और यह बनी बनाई योजनायें भी कुछ नहीं कर सकतीं। मेरी समझ में इस की उन्नति में जो सब से बड़ी बाधा है वह हमारी नौकरशाही है और आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारी सरकार के लोगों को और नौकरशाही के लोगों को शहरों की मनोवृत्ति को छोड़ कर गांवों की मनोवृत्ति पैदा करनी होगी और वह जब तक नहीं होगा तब तक हमारी अवस्था नहीं सुधरेगी। हमारे सरकारी लोगों में गांवों की मनोवृत्ति पैदा होनी चाहिये। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब तक हमारी सरकार के चलाने वाले, वह मिनिस्टर हों, या हमारे सरकारी अफ़सरान हों, गंवई नहीं बनते हैं, जब तक उन की मनोवृत्ति, रहन सहन, सब गांव वालों की तरह का नहीं हो जाता है तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है और हमारी खेती की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। इस के लिये सब से बड़ी जरूरत यह है कि हम लोगों में, जनता में, उत्साह पैदा करें। खेती और गांवों की उन्नति सिर्फ़ सेक्रेटेरियट (Secretariat) के प्लानों (plans) से नहीं हो सकती है। पैदावार तब बढ़ेगी जब हम किसानों के मन में जी तोड़ कर काम करने का उत्साह पैदा करें। मेरे पहले कई दोस्तों ने जिक्र किया कि जमीनें किसानों में बांट दी जायें। वह तो ठीक है और अब तो जमींदारी प्रथा उठ रही है। लेकिन इतना ही काफ़ी नहीं होगा। प्लानिंग कमीशन को जल्द फ़ैसला करना होगा, सरकार को जल्द फ़ैसला करना होगा कि हर बड़े किसान के पास ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितनी जमीन रह सकती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ३० बीघे से ज्यादा किसी के पास जमीन न रहे। बाकी जमीन को ग़रीब लोगों में, बेजमीन लोगों में बांट देना चाहिये। लेकिन यह भी याद

[श्री एम० पी० मिश्र]

रखना है कि सिर्फ़ ज़मीन बांट देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। इस देश में जहां बीस करोड़ एकड़ ज़मीन है वहां छतीस करोड़ आदमी बसते हैं। और इस तरह एक आदमी पर एक एकड़ ज़मीन भी नहीं पड़ती है। हमें गांवों के भिन्न भिन्न उद्योगों को बढ़ाना होगा और खेती को सहयोग के आधार पर संगठित करना और आगे बढ़ाना होगा। यह नहीं कि हमारे अफ़सर दिन भर मोटर में सफ़र करें, बड़े बड़े महलों में रहें और सारी रात रोशनआरा क्लब में काट दें। ज़रूरत यह है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर और सरकारी अफ़सर गांवों में जायें और वहां पर कुछ काम करें जिस से किसानों में काम करने के लिये उत्साह पैदा हो। मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री से भी बहुत अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह उस महल में जिस में पहले अंगरेज़ कमान्डर इन चीफ़ रहता था, रहना छोड़ कर एक ऐसे छोटे से घर में रहें जहां एक खेत का टुकड़ा हो और जिस ज़मीन पर वह स्वयं कम से कम दो घंटा काम करें ताकि सारा देश उन के इस कार्य का अनुसरण कर सके और काम करने लग जाये।

1 P. M.

हमारे कई दोस्तों ने विचारों की स्वाधीनता और नागरिक स्वतंत्रता पर बड़ा ज़ोर दिया है। और हमारे भाई श्री हरेन्द्र नाथ चट्टोपाध्याय ने बड़े जोर से कहा कि इस देश में लोगों के स्वतंत्र विचारों पर नियंत्रण लगाये जा रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि वह विदेशों में घूमे हैं और पन्द्रह हज़ार मील की यात्रा कर के लौटे हैं। लेकिन जहां तक स्वतन्त्र विचारों का, नागरिक स्वाधीनता का, प्रश्न है मैं यह कहे बग़ैर नहीं रह सकता कि सन् १९४७ से आज तक हमारे देश में जितनी नागरिक स्वतंत्रता रही है उतनी निया के किसी भी देश में नहीं रही है। मुझ को इस बात की बड़ी ख़ुशी है कि इस चुनाव के पहले और इस के बाद भी नज़रबन्दों को छोड़ने की नीति सरकार ने अपनाई है। उस का हम स्वागत करते हैं और वह सही नीति है। हम जनतंत्रात्मक प्रणाली को मानने वाले हैं। लोकराज में प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट (Preventive Detention Act) कोई स्वागत योग्य चीज़ नहीं हो सकती। वह तो शर्म की चीज़ है। मुझे ख़ुशी हुई यह जान कर कि नज़रबन्द छोड़े जा रहे हैं और मैं तो चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में एक भी नज़रबन्द न रहे। लेकिन लोग कहेंगे कि क्या किया जाय, स्थिति ऐसी है कि उसका प्रयोग सरकार को करना पड़ता है। हमारे अपने देश में एक ऐसा वर्ग है जिस का जनतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं है और जो उसे मिटाने और ख़त्म करने के लिये दूसरे मुल्कों से मदद तक ले रहा है। लेकिन इस के बाद भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें ऐसी फ़ासिस्ट (Fascist) ताक़तों से जो दुनिया में तानाशाही कायम करना चाहती हैं, लड़ने के लिये इस हथियार का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिये। और यह तरीक़ा नहीं है तानाशाही ताक़तों से लड़ने के लिये और उन को जवाब देने के लिये तानाशाही तरीक़ों, कानूनों और हथियारों को अपनायें। तानाशाही का जवाब हमें जनतंत्रात्मक तरीक़ों और जनतंत्र से देना चाहिये। और इंगलैंड इसका बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण है। उस ने डेमोक्रेसी से इस का जवाब दिया। वहां के लोग पढ़े लिखे और शिक्षित हैं और समझदार हैं। उन्होंने डेमोक्रेसी के पक्ष का साथ दिया और सन् १९५० और १९५२ के चुनावों में पार्लियामेंट में एक भी कम्युनिस्ट नहीं पहुंचा। यह तानाशाही को डेमोक्रेसी का जवाब है। सोवियट रूस में—जिस के चारण बन कर यह हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र आये हैं और बड़े फ़ख़्

के साथ सोवियट रूस का जिक्र करते हैं— कितनी स्वाधीनता है, यह हम खूब जानते हैं। वास्तव में वहां कितनी स्वतंत्रता है और किस तरह वहां सरकार विरोधी तत्वों को दबाया करती है और उन का दमन किया जाता है यह भी हम जानते हैं। हम भी वैसा तरीक़ा और रास्ता अख्तियार कर सकते हैं लेकिन मैं तो अपनी सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि इन तानाशाही ताकतों को रोकने का हथियार जनतंत्र ही हो सकता है और मेरी तो यह मांग है कि एक भी नज़रबन्द जेल में न रखा जाय, इस प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट को वापिस ले लेना चाहिये। और हमें इन तत्वों का जनता के मोर्चे पर, राष्ट्रीय मोर्चे पर, और राजनीतिक मोर्चे पर मुक़ाबला करना चाहिये, जिस तरह से हम ने इन का मुक़ाबला पिछले आम चुनाव में किया और उन की हम ने शिकस्त दी। अंग्रेज़ी सरकार से लड़ने में और आज़ादी प्राप्त करने में हमारा विश्वास जनता की ताक़त पर रहा है और आज भी ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि ऐसी प्रतिक्रियावादी ताक़तों से, जो समाज को बर्बाद करना चाहती हैं, लड़ने के लिये हम को जनता की शक्ति में भरोसा रखना होगा। इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि यह प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट वापिस लिया जाय और सारे नज़रबंद छोड़े जायें और हम अपने विरोधियों को वाल्टेयर की आवाज़ में अपनी आवाज़ मिला कर कह सकें :

"I disagree with every word that you say, but I shall defend with my life your right to say it."

इसलिये हम अपनी सरकार से कहना चाहते हैं कि यह दमन की नीति प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन की नीति हमारे पक्ष को कमज़ोर करने वाली है और उस का जल्द अन्त होना चाहिये।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्रेस ऐक्ट बना है वह भी वापस ले लिया जाय। हमारी सरकार को जनता में पूरा विश्वास होना चाहिये और प्रजा की ताक़त, डेमोक्रेसी में उस को विश्वास होना चाहिये। इस मौक़े से फ़ायदा उठाते हुए, सरकार ने जो प्रेस कमीशन बिठाने का निश्चय किया है, उस का स्वागत करता हूं। आज लोग नागरिक स्वाधीनता और पत्रों की स्वाधीनता के बारे में खूब चिल्लाते और शोर मचाते हैं। लेकिन विचारों की स्वतंत्रता और नागरिक स्वाधीनता तो उसी दिन खत्म हो गई जिस दिन कि देश के तमाम अखबार पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में पहुंचे। बहुत थोड़े अखबार दूसरे लोगों के हाथ में हैं और पत्रकारों की क्या हालत है? पत्रकार कहते हैं कि सरकार हमारी स्वाधीनता छीन रही है, लेकिन पूंजीपतियों ने उन की स्वाधीनता पहले ही छीन ली है। वह स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक लिख नहीं सकते और अपने दिल की बात चाहने पर भी नहीं कह सकते। चाहे कम्युनिस्ट अख़बारों के मालिक हों या किसी और के, सब की हालत एक सी है और उन को मालिकों की मर्ज़ी के मुताबिक़ लिखना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार पत्रों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की हालत सुधारे ताकि ग़रीब पत्रकारों की हालत अच्छी हो और उन की स्वाधीनता उन को वापिस मिल जाय। और हमारे पत्र पूंजीपतियों के हाथ से निकल कर फिर स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक देश तथा समाज की सेवा कर सकें और जनता के हित की चीज बन जायें। और हमारे देश में सच्ची स्वाधीनता और विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता तभी स्थापित होगी।

इस के साथ साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं और वह है कि इस बजट

[श्री एम० पी० मिश्र]

के सम्बन्ध में हमारे भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री गाडगिल ने कहा कि यहां अभी भी अमीरों पर और टैक्स लगाया जा सकता है। मैं गाडगिल साहब से सहमत हूं। जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं उन में सैंकड़े पीछे पच्चीस ही ऐसे हैं जो साफ़ साफ़ डाइरेक्ट टैक्स (Direct Tax) कहे जा सकते हैं, बाक़ी सैंकड़े पीछे पछत्तर टैक्स इन्डाइरेक्ट हैं और जिस का सारा भार गरीब जनता पर पड़ता है। यह मानना होगा कि इस टैक्स का वितरण इस देश के लोगों पर बहुत ग़लत ढंग से जारी है। थोड़े दिनों से सरकार से यह मांग की जा रही है कि इस टैक्स की प्रणाली को बदला जाय और उस की जांच के लिये एक टैक्स एन्क्वायरी कमेटी (Tax Enquiry Committee) बैठाई जाय। अभी तक इस के सम्बन्ध में यद्यपि सरकार ने कई दफ़ा आश्वासन दिया लेकिन इस क मेटी केबैठाने की दिशा में कोई कदम उस ने नहीं उठाया। यह टैक्स लगाने की प्रणाली बिल्कुल पुरानी और रद्दी हो गई है। वह प्रणाली हम ने अंग्रेजी राज्य से ली है। इस को बदलने के लिये टैक्स एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की बहुत जरूरत है जो वैज्ञानिक आधार पर टैक्स की पद्धति को लाये। हम मानते हैं कि इस देश में अमीरों पर और भी टैक्स लगाये जा सकते हैं। यह जरूरी है कि डेथ ड्यूटी (Death Duty) जितनी जल्दी हो सके लगाया जाय। उस के न लगाये जाने से हमारे देश में भ्रम पैदा हो रहा है कि हमारी सरकार हमेशा अमीरों का फ़ायदा ही सोचा करती है और ग़रीबी का कुछ खयाल नहीं करती।

हमारे फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने अपील की है कि आने वाली पीढ़ियों के सुख के लिये हमारे ग़रीब लोग कुछ परेशानियां झेलें। हमारे देश के लोगों से यह कहना कि आप और भी त्याग कीजिये, बलिदान कीजिये, खास कर सैंकड़े पीछे ८० आदमियों से जो ज़मीन से चिपके हैं, जो भूखे हैं, नंगे है, आठ दस आउंस हम जिनका राशन देते हैं। यह चीज़ हमें बड़े मज़ाक़ जैसी मालूम होती है तो अपने अन्दर यह क्षमता लायें कि और त्याग कर सकें, इस के तो यही माने हैं कि वे भूखों मरें, वे बरबाद हो जायें। नये देश के बनाने के लिये मेहनत करना हमारे लिये ज़रूरी है। लेकिन जो मेहनत करेंगे उन को खाना नहीं मिलेगा तो वह कल क्या करेंगे। उन्हें भोजन चाहिये जिस में वह भरपूर मेहनत कर सकें। इस लिये ग़रीब जनता से मंत्री महोदय की अपील एक मज़ाक़ सी लगती है। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूं कि यह अपील तभी शोभा देती है जब यह त्याग करने के लिये उन से कहा जाय जो लोग सुखी हैं, जो टैक्स के सैकड़े पीछे पच्चीस रूपये भी देने को तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं पूछता हूं कि हमारी सरकार के हृदय में उन ऊंचे स्तर के लोगों के लिये दया क्यों है। वे थोड़े से लोग हैं जिन को सुख के सभी साधन उपलब्ध हैं। वे त्याग करें जिस में देश के करोड़ों लोग जी सकें। उन्हें यदि थोड़ी तंगी भी होती है तो उन की कोई विशेष हानि नहीं होगी। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश को अच्छा बनाने के लिये ज़रूरी है कि वह जोश पैदा किया जाय, उस जोश को वापस लाया जाय, जिस उत्साह और जोश के साथ हम ने अंग्रेज़ों को भारत से हटाया, जिस उत्साह और जोश के साथ हमने कंधे से कंधा मिला कर देश को आगे बढ़ाया। आज उसी उत्साह और जोश की ज़रूरत है। आज इस की ज़रूरत है कि सरकार की मनोवृत्ति में, सरकारी लोगों की मनोवृत्ति में, मंत्रियों की मनोवृत्ति में, और सरकारी अफ़सरों

की मनोवृत्ति में आमूल परिवर्तन हों ताकि हम गांवों में जा सकें, हम गांवों में बैठ सकें मैं तो चाहता हूं कि हमारे मिनिस्टरों के पास दो घर हों, साल में छः महीने दिल्ली में रहें और छः महीने गांवों में, एक महीना दिल्ली में और एक महीना गांवों में या एक हफ़्ता दिल्ली में तो एक हफ़्ता गांवों में जा कर काम करें। वह इस लिये काम करें कि सारा देश काम करे। वह इस लिये काम गांवों में करें कि सारे देश में उत्साह बढ़े।

मैं मनोवृत्ति बदलने के सम्बन्ध में एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं और वह है बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहों के सम्बन्ध में। जिस देश में आदमियों को पूरा भोजन नहीं मिलता वहां के राष्ट्रपति की तनख्वाह दस हजार हो, या जिस देश के लोगों को पूरा कपड़ा नहीं मिलता वहां के मंत्रियों की तनख्वाह ३५०० और ४००० रुपया हो यह कहां का न्याय है। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने ब्यूक गाड़ी को हटाकर अब हिन्दुस्तान टेन ले ली है। जरूरत है कि यही प्रवृत्ति वह हर जगह लायें हर पुरुष उस भावना से काम करे जिस भावना से कभी महात्मा गांधी अपने आश्रमों को चलाते थे।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri M. P. Mishra (Monghyr North-West): Sir, for the last few days we have had occasion to listen to some very fiery speeches. The speech of my poet friend Shri Harindranath Chattopadhyaya I liked best of all. He delivered his speech very vigorously and I wondered what the future of a country would be if its destinies were entrusted to a poet. I am reminded of a story. On the basis of similes used by poets an artist painted a picture of a beautiful young woman. He painted snakes where her hair was and painted deer where her eyes were. Similarly if we proceed to shape the future of the country in the manner suggested by my friend Shri Harindranath Chattopadhyaya this future would also be like that picture.

My friends of the Communist Party have levelled serious allegations against the Government. Shri Gopalan said that Government wanted to do everything except giving bread to the people. The food issue is the only weapon with which they want to attack the Government. I agree that there is food scarcity in the country and that the foodgrains available are not sufficient to feed 36 crore mouths. But when this question came up for consideration and the Planning Commission decided to spend the major portion of the income on agriculture—and the Planning Commission has rightly decided that the foremost necessity of the country today is to improve and develop its agriculture—many friends complained that while 30 per cent. had been earmarked for agriculture, only 6 per cent. were to be spent on the development of industries. But it is also to be considered in what manner would the development of industries and industrialization, on the basis of which other countries of the world have advanced, benefit this country? Outwardly the idea and the programme of industrialisation appear to be very modern. But today in 1952, this idea, this concept, has been outmoded and so far as India is concerned, industrialisation cannot solve her problems. It would take India 10 to 15 years to reach the stage Britain and America occupy today in the field of industrialisation. And this industrialisation also can be achieved not with the help of money obtained in this country, but with the aid of some foreign power and with the monetary aid of some foreign power, whether that foreign power be America or Soviet Russia or China. During the intervening period, the people of this country would have to bear many hardships, and supposing industrialisation on the scale obtaining in England is achieved here, what would be the position then? Fifteen per cent. of the people might succeed in obtaining employment, but what about the remaining 85 per cent? Here population control is scoffed at. But by that time there would be an increase of 6 crores in the population, an increase totalling the entire population of Germany. Therefore, industrialization cannot benefit this country. This idea has been outmoded. We congratulate the Planning Commission, if not for anything else, then on this fact that it has put its finger on the right spot and has

[Shri M. P. Mishra]

said that the greatest amount would be spent on the development of agriculture. In my opinion the only industry which is to be developed is agriculture and the only industrialisation which can be carried out in this country is that of agriculture.

The civilisation, culture and the livelihood of the people of India are rooted in agriculture, and agriculture can only be developed by modern methods. Therefore I welcome the Budget presented by our Minister of Finance. This Budget has been drawn up on the basis of the Planning Commission's Report. It is true that Government proposes to spend the major portion of its income on the development and improvement of agriculture, but, at the same time, it is engaged in other activities and is implementing many other schemes. I would like to point out to the Government that the welfare of the country depends on the development of agriculture. For this purpose, we shall have to devote our attention to the villages and improve the conditions prevailing there, because the agriculturists live in the villages, and the major industry of the country is agriculture. With money alone, agriculture cannot be developed and the produce increased. And these ready-made schemes also cannot be of much use. In my opinion, the greatest obstacle in the way of the development of agriculture is our bureaucracy and what is needed is that the members of the Government and the members of the bureaucracy should shed their urban mentality and adopt the mentality of the villages. Until this takes place, our condition would not improve. Our officials should inculcate the rural mentality and the rural way of thinking. My point is that until the leaders of our Government, whether Ministers or Government officers, become rural-minded, until they adopt the rural way of life, nothing can be achieved and our agriculture cannot be improved. The greatest need in this connection is that a new enthusiasm should be created in the minds of the people. Improvement in the conditions of agriculture and of the villages cannot be made merely through the plans of the Secretariat. Production would increase only if enthusiasm to work hard is created in the minds of the *kisans*. Certain previous speakers have suggested that land should be distributed among the *kisans*. That is a good suggestion, but the Zamindari system is being abolished now. But this alone won't do. The Planning Commission and the Government will have to lay down the maximum acreage of land a particular *kisan* can possess. I am of the opinion that this land should not exceed 30 *bighas*. The rest of the land should be distributed among the poor people, the landless people. But it should be borne in mind that mere distribution of land won't do. While the extent of land in this country is 20 crore acres, the population is 36 crores. It amounts to less than one acre per head. We have to encourage the different cottage industries and re-organize and develop agriculture on co-operative lines. Our officers should give up the habit of riding in motor cars all day, living in palaces and spending the night in the Roshanara Club. They should go to the villages and with their work set an example there which should infuse a new spirit in the *kisans*. I would also suggest to our Prime Minister that he should leave the palace formerly occupied by the English Commander-in-Chief, and take up residence in a small house, which should have a small piece of land adjoining it and on which he should work for at least two hours every day, so that the whole country may follow the example set by him.

Many hon. friends have greatly stressed the need for freedom of expression and civil liberties and my friend Shri Harindranath Chattopadhyaya has stated that freedom of expression is being curbed. He has travelled abroad extensively and has just returned from a 15,000 mile tour. But so far as the question of freedom of expression and civil liberties is concerned, I cannot help saying that the civil liberties which have been enjoyed by the people in this country since 1947 have been unprecedented in the world and have not been enjoyed by the people of any other country. I am glad that Government has adopted the policy of releasing detenus, before and after the elections. This is a sound policy and we welcome it. We believe in democracy. The Preventive Detention Act is not a thing which can be welcomed in a democracy. It is a shameful thing. I am glad at the release of detenus and I want that there should not be a single detenu in the country. But it will be remarked that Government is helpless, because circumstances demand the use of the Act. In our own country, there is a section of the population which has no faith in democracy and which even goes to the length of seek-

ing aid from foreign countries in order to destroy it. In spite of that I would say that we should not use this weapon to oppose even these fascist forces which are out to establish totalitarianism in the world. It would not behove us to employ totalitarian methods, laws and weapons to counteract and fight the totalitarian forces. We should reply to these forces by democratic means and by democracy. England is a very fine example of this. They counteracted these forces with democracy. The English people are educated and intelligent. They sided with the forces of democracy and in the elections of 1950 and 1952 not a single Communist was returned to Parliament. This is the answer of democracy to totalitarianism. We know well the extent of liberty in Soviet Russia, whose praises our Communist friends always sing and as the agents of which they have come here. We also know how much freedom is really allowed there and how the Government suppresses and crushes the opposing elements. We can also adopt the same methods and the same tactics. But I would suggest to the Government that democracy is the only weapon to defeat these forces of totalitarianism and I demand that nobody should be detained and the Preventive Detention Act should be withdrawn. We should face these elements on the peoples' front, on the national front, and on the political front, just as we opposed them in the last general elections and inflicted a defeat on them. While fighting against the British Government and struggling for freedom we relied on the people's strength, today also we should rely on the people's strength in order to fight the reactionary and anti-social forces at work. Therefore, we want that the Preventive Detention Act should be scrapped and all the detenus released so that we might be able to say to our opponents in the words of Voltaire, "I disagree with every word that you say, but I shall defend with my life your right to say it." This policy of repression and of preventive detention weakens our case and it should be done away with soon. In this connection, I would also press for the repeal of the Press Act. Our Government should have full faith in the people and in democracy. I also take this opportunity for congratulating the Government on its decision to set up a Press Commission. There is a great deal of talk these days about civil liberties and the freedom of the Press. But the freedom of expression and civil liberties ended on the day when all the newspapers of the country passed into the hands of capitalists. There are very few newspapers under the control of other people. And what is the condition of journalists? They say that Government is snatching their liberty, but it has already been snatched away by capitalists. They cannot write freely and cannot reveal what is in their minds even if they want to do so. All the newspapers, whether owned by Communists or others, are sailing in the same boat and they have to write according to the dictates of their proprietors. I would like the Government to improve the condition of working journalists and restore their liberty, so that our newspapers should be freed from the control of the capitalists and should again become an instrument of service to the society and the people. Only then will true liberty and freedom of expression be established in the country.

I would also like to say one thing more in connection with the Budget. Shri Gadgil has said that still more taxes can be levied on the rich. I entirely agree with him. Only 25 per cent. of the taxes levied can be called direct taxes. The remaining 75 per cent. are indirect taxes, the burden of which has to be borne by the poor masses. It will be admitted that the incidence of tax in this country affects the people unequally. Of late a demand is being put forth that the taxation structure should be modified and a Tax Enquiry Committee should be set up to inquire into it. Although the Government has many times given assurances in this connection, yet no step has been taken for the formation of this Committee. This system of taxation has become entirely out of date and useless. It was inherited by us from the British. A Tax Enquiry Committee, which should introduce a system of taxation based on scientific principles, is extremely necessary to replace the old system. We agree that more taxes can be levied on the rich in this country and that death duties should be imposed as soon as possible. Their non-imposition leads the people to believe that our Government thinks only of the benefit of the rich and does not care for the poor.

Our Hon. Minister of Finance has appealed to the poor people to bear some hardships for the sake of the welfare of the coming generations. Is it not a joke to ask our people, especially those eighty per cent. among them, who are entirely dependent on land, who are hungry, who are naked and whom we give only eight or ten ounces of rations, to make most sacrifices? To ask them to make more

[Shri M. P. Mishra]

sacrifices means that they should starve and perish. Hard work is necessary for rebuilding the country, but how will the people be able to work hard if they do not get two square meals a day? Adequate food is necessary for hard work. Therefore the hon. Minister's appeal looks like a big joke. This appeal should be addressed to those who are well-to-do and who can afford to pay taxes amounting to 25 per cent. I ask the Government why it has a soft corner in its heart for the people of the upper classes. The number of those people who have every comfort at their disposal is very small. Sacrifices on their part would enable crores of people to live. If they stint themselves a little, it would do them no harm. Therefore, that courage, and that enthusiasm with which we drove the British out of India and led the country forward, shall have to be shown again for rebuilding the country. The mentality of the Government, the Ministers and the Officers needs be transformed. They should devote all their energies towards the betterment of villages. I would even suggest that our Ministers should have two houses, one in Delhi and the other in the villages. They should stay in these houses alternately for a period of say six months, one month or one week. The example set by them of the work done there would be followed by the whole of the country and it would create a new enthusiasm among the people.

Speaking about the change in mentality there is another thing to which I would like to draw attention, and that is the high salaries drawn these days. Is it not highly unjust that while the majority of the people in the country cannot afford two square meals a day and cannot afford to clothe their bodies adequately, the President should draw a salary of Rs. 10,000 per month and the ministers should draw a salary of Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,000 per month. I am very glad to see that our Prime Minister has given up his Buick and taken to a Hindustan Ten. This mentality needs to be fostered everywhere. Every person in the country should work in the same spirit in which Mahatma Gandhi at one time used to run his Ashrams.

MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATES

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of the Council of States:

(1) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (5) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to return herewith the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 28th May 1952, and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations, and to state that the Council has no recommendations to make to the House of the People in regard to the said Bill"; and

(2) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform you that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 31st May 1952, agreed without any amendment to the following Bills which were passed by the House of the People at its sittings held on the 23rd and the 28th May 1952, namely:

(i) A Bill to repeal the Saurashtra (Abolition of Local Sea Customs Duties and Imposition of) Port Development Levy Ordinance, 1949;

(ii) A Bill to amend the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950;

(iii) A Bill further to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890".

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 3rd June 1952.